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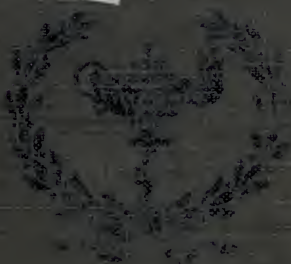
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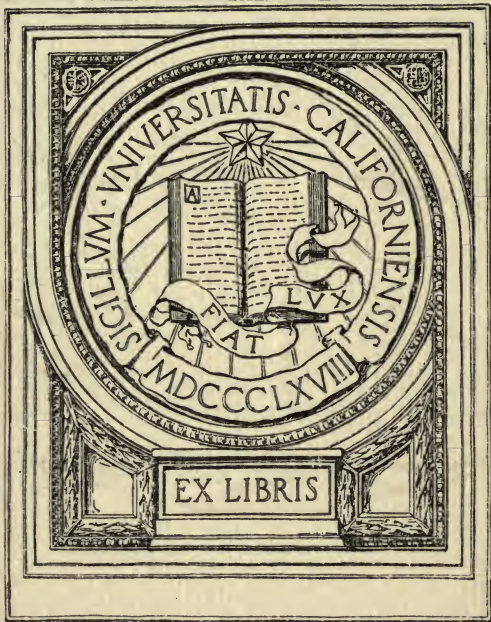
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EXERCISES

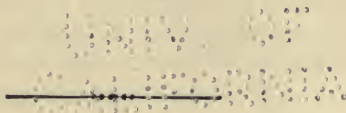
IN

FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION

BY

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TO THE
ADMINISTRATOR

PREFACE

This material for French prose composition is intended for the use of students who possess a ready acquaintance with all the forms of French parts of speech and with the simple rules of French syntax. Thus it is suitable for students who have done one or two years' work in formal composition, and who now wish to practise a style which shall approximate that of colloquial French conversation. I prepared the exercises, in the first place, for those of my own students who looked forward to making use of their knowledge during a trip abroad. This fact dictated the conversational style in which some information, believed to be useful, has been cast. The results have been gratifying.

Though no reference is made to any grammar, the student should frequently consult his grammar upon any matter in which he is in doubt. The vocabulary is a special one, containing over one thousand of the most common words, and also much guidance to correct translation. The notes fulfill a double function: they arrest attention upon special points of construction, and convey such aid in the choice of words and idioms as could not be inserted in the vocabulary. It need only be added that the preparation of the exercises should be followed by oral practice in class upon the same material, until the student gains fluency and confidence.

I desire to thank Mr. I. H. B. Spiers of the William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, and M. Paul H. Hagemans, Consul General of Belgium to the United States, for many practical suggestions. Most of the grammatical statements in the notes are based upon the *Fraser and Squair French Grammar*. (D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.)

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W. W. C.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, 1907.

EXERCISES IN FRENCH PROSE

COMPOSITION

In the following exercises, words contained in parentheses should be translated if they are *not* required in the English idiom; they should not be translated, if they *are* required in the English idiom.

In accordance with the usage of French conversation, which these exercises suggest, the Past Indefinite (Perfect) Tense should be used throughout as the narrative tense to denote a past event without implied reference to any other event. There is no occasion in these exercises to use the Past Definite (Præterite or Aorist) Tense or the Past Anterior. The use of the Imperfect, the Pluperfect and the Future Perfect Tenses should offer no difficulty to the discriminating student.

EXERCISE 1.

How glad¹ I am to see you! And how good¹ you are to come as far as Boulogne to meet me!

Why! Not at all my dear friend. We are not very busy at the office at² this season. There was nothing (of) easier than to³ take the express last evening. I have been⁴ here since five o'clock. They⁵ could not tell me the exact hour of your arrival. Have you had⁶ a good trip?

Excellent, thank you. We have had (a) magnificent weather for the crossing. I found two or three travelling-companions, who were most⁷ agreeable, and in their company the time passed quickly.

¹Position of adj. and of adv. in exclamations? ²*Dans*. ³*De*.

⁴Use Pres. Ind. with *depuis*. ⁵Use indef. pron. *on*. ⁶Use *faire*.

⁷*On ne peut plus* (an adv. phrase).

I must⁸ say that you (other) Americans (you) are the most intrepid travelers that I know.⁹ You leave¹⁰ New York for France as I¹¹ should leave Paris for Mar-
seilles, and with less anxiety. But how well¹ you speak
5 French! You have made great progress since I have seen you. What have you done in order to acquire this fluency?

Why! You are very kind to⁸ tell me so.¹² I have done all that I could to perfect myself. I did not think that¹⁸
10 I had succeeded so well. I said¹⁴ to myself that the next time that I should travel in France I should be in a position¹⁵ to get¹⁵ along with anybody.

Good! This time there is no danger. You can go where you wish¹⁶ and they⁵ will understand you. But
15 have you had lunch? You must¹⁷ be dying of hunger.

Not altogether. But I should very gladly take something. Let's go¹⁸ to a hotel near the station. Later, we'll take the train at three o'clock.

Very well. You have had¹⁹ your baggage¹⁵ registered²⁰
20 direct¹⁵ to Paris, doubtless. The customs-officers will examine it there.²¹ It is much more convenient that way.¹⁵ After lunch you will have only¹⁵ to take your ticket and get into² the car. It¹⁵ is now five²² minutes

? ⁸ Use *devoir*. ⁹ Use *connaître*; what mood in the relative clause, when the antecedent is qualified by a superlative? ¹⁰ Use *quitter*.
¹¹ Repeat pron. in emphatic Nom. form at end of clause. ¹² *Le*.
¹³ An Inf. construction usually replaces a *que* clause of which the subject is the same as that of the main clause. ¹⁴ Use reflex. verb, with what auxiliary? ¹⁵ See vocab. ¹⁶ Fut. Ind. ¹⁷ Use *devoir*, foll. by Pres. Inf. of *mourir*. ¹⁸ Imperative. ¹⁹ Use *faire*. ²⁰ After *faire*, *laisser*, *voir* and *entendre*, an active Inf. is used with passive force and stands next to the main verb. ²¹ *Là-bas*. ²² Trans. 'noon minus five.'

to twelve. We have the time to⁸ take⁶ a turn on the esplanade.

Good. Now I am ready.

Let us cast¹⁸ a glance at²⁸ the beach in passing. It is worth¹⁶ the trouble. You will see that Boulogne is one 5 of our most animated sea-ports.

Very well. Let's go¹⁸ (to it).²⁴

EXERCISE 2.

Ah! Here¹ we are. How glad I am to be back¹ again at Paris! I am going to leave you now, my friend, since you must² be busy and since⁸ I shall not 10 need⁴ less than⁵ a quarter of (an) hour for the customs examination.

Well then, goodbye. Till tomorrow. . . .

Porter, carry this valise to the baggage-room, and while I am there, reserve a carriage for me.⁶ 15

Very well, sir. Do you want a carriage¹ with a gallery?

No, it is not necessary. I have only one trunk and this valise. . . .

You have nothing to declare, sir? No tobacco, no wine? 20

Absolutely nothing, sir.

Good. Open this trunk for me,⁶ if you please. That's all. Take (it) away. . . .

Porter, where is the carriage?

²⁸ Sur. ²⁴ Conj. pron. y.

¹ See vocab. ² Use *devoir*. ⁸ Que. ⁴ Use *falloir*. ⁵ Que or de, in comparison preceding an expression of quantity? ⁶ The disjunctive form *moi* is used instead of *me* after the verb, except before *en*: *réservez-moi* (for example).

There¹ it is, sir. I am going to bring the trunk right away. . . .

Now, driver, to the Hotel Continental. You will follow the rue de la Paix, won't you?⁷ I have¹ to stop
5 a moment at (the) number 42.

✓ All right, sir. . . .

I desire a room for a few days, sir.

Very well, sir. I give you (the) number 60, on⁸ the first floor. Ten francs a⁹ day. Here¹ is the elevator.

10 Will¹ you go up right away? . . .

This room suits me very well. Tell me, is it¹⁰ too late for the table d'hôte?

Ah yes, sir. They¹¹ do not serve it (more) after eight o'clock. But you¹¹ can dine *à la carte* when you¹¹ wish
15 in⁸ the restaurant. You will find it beside the large dining-room. They¹¹ will bring up your baggage right away.

Then I shall come down presently. Listen, before¹ going away, bring me⁶ some¹² hot water, — really¹⁸ hot, do you understand? There is no way¹ to wash oneself
20 properly with cold water.¹² Ah, here is the trunk. Put it here beneath the window, beside the bed, please. That's¹ it.

Here is the hot water, sir.

Very well. Thank¹ you. Now I have all¹ that I want.

EXERCISE 3.

25 What are you going to do this morning?

I do not know yet. I have just¹ breakfasted.

⁷ *N'est-ce pas.* ⁸ Use *à.* ⁹ *Par.* ¹⁰ *Il.* ¹¹ Indef. pron. ¹² Partitive construction. ¹⁸ *Bien.*

¹ See vocab.

It¹ is ten o'clock. Suppose¹ we go to the Louvre. It is necessary to have a general idea of the picture gallery before¹ beginning to study it seriously. If that does not interest you, there¹ is always the museum of sculpture and the museum of antiquities. I think that we shall do well to go there² today, since the Louvre is closed every Monday like all the other museums of Paris. 5

Well, I shall be with³ you immediately. But I must tell you now,⁴ my friend, that I am not very enthusiastic about museums. I know nothing (of) more tiresome. 10 So you will spare me, won't you,⁵ everything¹ that is not of the highest importance. Naturally, I wish to see the masterpieces of the early¹ Italians and some¹ few celebrated specimens of classic sculpture.⁶ It would be ridiculous to leave Paris without inspecting⁷ them. 15

I should say¹ so. Well, hurry. It is not worth¹ the trouble to take a carriage. We shall go down the rue de Rivoli, and we shall be there² in⁸ ten minutes. . . .

Ah, how beautiful⁹ the gardens of the Tuileries are! And to think¹⁰ that the great lords and the ladies of the 20 court used to walk¹¹ yonder, and that some of the bloodiest scenes of the Revolution took place¹² near the spot where we are!

You are right. It is evident that if you have neglected the fine arts, you are very strong in¹³ history. For my 25 part, I am of (the) opinion that in order to get profit

² Conj. adv. *y.* ³ *Je suis à vous.* ⁴ *Dès à présent.* ⁵ *N'est-ce pas.*
⁶ Should the def. art. be used in such cases with a 'general' or 'generic' noun? ⁷ All preps. govern the Inf. except *en* which governs the Pres. Part. ⁸ *Dans.* ⁹ Position? ¹⁰ *Et dire*; exclamatory use of the Inf. ¹¹ Use *se promener*; what tense expresses repeated action in past time? ¹² Use *se dérouler.* ¹³ *En.*



from a trip in¹ Europe, it is necessary to know (how) to speak at least two foreign languages, to know¹⁴ the principal events of European history, and to appreciate the arts. Here is the principal entrance of the Louvre.
 5 Let's pass¹⁵ to the right, in order to avoid that individual who is spying us. It¹⁶ is a guide, one of those ignorant (fellows) who torment foreigners.⁶

EXERCISE 4.

I find this hotel very comfortable. One is very well served here.¹ Everything is excellent. My room looks
 10 out on the court. There is no noise from the street. One can sleep very well, without being annoyed.²

I am glad that you are⁸ satisfied. If the room is clean and the cooking good, it is all⁴ that one can ask.

Now, here is what⁴ I have to do this morning. You
 15 know that little trunk which I brought with me. You saw it at Boulogne, if I am not mistaken.⁴ When I left America,⁵ I was persuaded that it would suffice. Well, I was examining it last⁴ evening, and I find that it will be absolutely impossible to put into it⁶ all the articles
 20 that I have bought these days.⁷ I need another (of them).⁸ If you are free this morning, let us search⁹ for a trunk-dealer.

Very well. I know one (of them)⁸ who will do your business.

25 Good. I shall be glad to profit by your experience. . . .

¹⁴ Use *connaître*. ¹⁵ Use the Imperative. ¹⁶ Use *ce*.

¹ Conj. adv. *y*. ² See Ex. 3, n. 7. ³ What mood, following expression of emotion? ⁴ See vocab. ⁵ Should the def. art. be used?

⁶ Conj. pron. *y*. ⁷ *Ces jours-ci*. ⁸ Conj. pron. *en*. ⁹ Imperative.

Good morning, sir. I want a small trunk. Please¹⁰ show me some⁸ of a moderate⁴ price.

Yes, sir. I have (of) all kinds (of them),⁸ of¹¹ leather, of¹¹ wicker, and of¹¹ wood. For example, here is a wicker¹² trunk for fifty francs, very solid, well made and re- 5
enforced at the corners. It is a bargain, at fifty francs. As you see, it can hold a great deal. I guarantee that you will be satisfied with it,⁸ sir. Then, I have the same kind, only¹⁸ a little larger, at sixty-five francs.

Oh, this one is large enough. The price is fifty francs, 10
do you say? Well, I choose this one. You will send it for me¹⁴ as soon as possible to my hotel. I have need of it⁸ immediately.

Very well, sir. It will be brought¹⁵ to you this evening without fail. Goodbye, gentlemen. 15

Goodbye. . . .

Ten¹⁶ minutes to twelve. Do you wish to lunch?

Very willingly. I took only a cup of coffee this morning at nine o'clock. Consequently, I am already hungry. Ordinarily, I take a cup of chocolate with two 20
boiled eggs.

Here is a good restaurant. Let's go^{4,9} in here.

EXERCISE 5.

Waiter, the bill of fare, please.

Here it is, sir.

They do not serve any lunch at (a) fixed price here. 25

¹⁰ *Veuillez*, foll. by Inf. construction. ¹¹ Use prep. *en*. ¹² *En osier* (an adj. phrase). ¹³ *Seulement en plus grand*. ¹⁴ Conj. pron. *me*. ¹⁵ Use active construction with indef. pron. subject. ¹⁶ Trans. 'noon minus ten.'

One eats *à la carte*. Well, what do you wish? We'll pass (over) the soup and the *hors d'œuvre*, shall we not?¹

Oh yes, it is² too hot to³ take a soup. Let's begin with⁴ some fish, — filets of sole, Tartar sauce.

5 Good. That suits me perfectly. Next?

Next, a chateaubriand beefsteak with⁵ mushrooms. Now I have done my duty. You must order the vegetables and the dessert.

Well, give us some fried potatoes and cauliflower⁶ *au*
10 *gratin* and tomato salad. Afterward, we'll take some cheese, some fruit and coffee.

Very well, sir. And in the way² of wine?

No wine.

No wine, sir? Very well, sir.

15 Waiter, how long shall we have⁷ to wait for that beefsteak?

A short quarter² of (an) hour, sir, not more.

Good. Not cooked too much. I want it somewhat rare;

Very well, sir. . . .

20 You are happy,⁸ my friend, to live⁹ in a country where cooking is an art. Where can one dine so cheaply as¹⁰ in the restaurants of Paris? Everything is cooked exactly right,² everything is served with a grace and a politeness that one meets but² rarely in the other countries.

25 Perhaps. That must¹¹ be because we (other) French (we) are particular. Ordinarily, we are not great eaters,¹² and consequently we are epicureans.¹² You know

¹ *N'est-ce pas.* ² See vocab. ³ *Pour.* ⁴ *Par.* ⁵ *Aux.* ⁶ Use pl.
⁷ Use *fallôir.* ⁸ *Heureux.* ⁹ Use *demeurer* with *dans.* ¹⁰ *Que.*
¹¹ Use *devoir.* ¹² Should an art. be used with a predicate noun which qualifies in a general way the personal subject or object of certain verbs?

the proverb: the appetite comes with¹³ eating. Ah! Here is the beefsteak. It has altogether (a) good appearance. There is a good slice for you. And potatoes?¹⁴

No potatoes for me, thank you. But how good¹⁵ that cauliflower⁶ appears! It¹⁶ makes my mouth water.

What cheese do you prefer, gentlemen?

It¹⁷ is all the same to me. Bring some Roquefort.

Well, I have dined very well. I am almost ashamed. I have eaten like¹⁸ everything. 10

So much the better². . . . Waiter, the bill.

Here it is, sir. Seven francs fifty, sir.

Let's see.¹⁹ It is correct. Have this bill of fifty francs changed.²⁰

How much tip are you going to give him? 15

Fifteen sous. In (the) restaurants like this² one, one gives ordinarily ten per cent on the total of the bill.

EXERCISE 6.

Do you know Madame Blanc?

No, I have not the pleasure of knowing her.

She¹ is a charming woman, who was very good to² me 20 at the time³ of my first visit to Paris. Formerly she used to have⁴ some relations with the family of my mother, who, you know (it), was educated in France. Consequently, Madame Blanc interested herself in⁵ the son of

¹³ *En.* ¹⁴ Partitive construction. ¹⁵ Position? No agreement here. ¹⁶ *Ça me fait venir l'eau à la bouche.* ¹⁷ *Cela m'est égal.* ¹⁸ *Comme quatre.* ¹⁹ Imperative. ²⁰ Render by active Inf. immediately following the main verb *faites*.

¹ Use *ce*. ² *Pour*. ³ See vocab. ⁴ What tense, to express continued action in past time? ⁵ Use *à*.

her old⁶ friend. I am anxious to make her a visit, and, if I am not mistaken,⁸ today⁷ is her day (at home).

Well, in that case, I shall leave you free this afternoon, and shall come to get you this evening at a quarter⁸ before eight. I have two orchestra stalls at the Théâtre Français, where they⁹ will give a play of Racine. . . .

Ah, dear Madame, how happy I am to find⁸ you again!

What a pleasure to see you, dear friend! How good
10 you are to¹⁰ come to see an old⁶ lady like me!

It is a pleasure, dear Madame, which I have promised¹¹ myself for (a) long time. I know nothing (of) more agreeable than to¹⁰ find⁸ again old¹² friends.

How right you are! All my life consists now in receiving¹³ a few callers who come (the) Tuesdays to pass a quarter of (an) hour with me. That makes me forget all my troubles, when we speak of the good old¹² times.¹⁴ But how wrong I am to¹⁰ speak to you of all that! Let us be¹⁵ cheerful. What do you do to kill (the) time?
20 You know that it is now the dead season⁸ at Paris.

Oh! I am having a very good time,⁸ I assure you. My friend, Mr. C., comes to get me every day and takes¹⁶ me almost¹⁷ everywhere. He¹ is an excellent fellow whom I like very much. He is of a very distinguished
25 family and he is very well educated.

You would do me a pleasure if you would¹⁸ both¹⁹

⁶ *Vieille* or *ancienne*? ⁷ Trans. 'it is today her day.' ⁸ Trans. 'at eight o'clock minus a quarter.' ⁹ Indef. pron. ¹⁰ *De*. ¹¹ Use Pres. Ind. of reflex. verb with *depuis*. ¹² *Vieux*. ¹³ All preps. except *en* govern the Inf. ¹⁴ Use sing. ¹⁵ Imperative. ¹⁶ Use *mener*. ¹⁷ *Un peu*. ¹⁸ Use *vouloir*; what mood and tense in less vivid future condition? ¹⁹ Place after *venir*.

come to dine with me Saturday evening. I shall invite my daughter also, with her husband. He¹ is a charming fellow, about²⁰ of your age, whom you have never met, I think.

You are too kind, Madame. My friend and I (we) 5 shall be delighted. I accept for him as for myself. That will give you the chance to make his acquaintance, and you will tell me what²¹ you think of him. By the way, my father and my mother charged me to present to you their compliments and their sincere wishes for your health. 10

Thank you. It is very kind on their part³ to have thought²² of⁵ me. Till Saturday, without fail. Goodbye.

EXERCISE 7.

Have you good seats for this evening?

Yes, I took them in advance,¹ and I had the luck to fall on two orchestra-stalls in² the fifth row. We shall 15 be very well there.³ You know, don't you,⁴ that it is necessary to pay a supplement of two francs when one takes tickets in advance.¹

Oh yes, I know it. But it is worth⁵ the trouble, especially at this season when there are so many foreigners 20 at Paris. Everybody wishes to see a play of the French classic repertory played by the most skilful artists in⁶ the world. Moreover, when one is with ladies it is not agreeable to line up at the window⁵ and to find after⁵ all that all the seats are taken. It is⁷ better to⁸ take *pre- 25 cautions in order to avoid annoyances.

²⁰ Use *à peu près*. ²¹ Trans. 'how you find him.' ²² Use *penser*.

¹ *En location*. ² Use *à*. ³ Conj. adv. *y*. ⁴ *N'est-ce pas*. ⁵ See vocab. ⁶ Use *de*. ⁷ Use *valoir*. ⁸ Omit.

Certainly, that⁹ is what⁵ I do always. But¹⁰ here we are there. Hello! It⁵ is already five minutes to eight. They¹¹ will begin soon. I chose *Phèdre* because I know that you are acquainted with the play.

5 Yes, I read it in¹² class several years¹⁸ ago. Later, I saw Sarah Bernhardt in the rôle of *Phèdre*, when she was in² the United States. I have been told¹⁴ that all the great actresses who have pretensions in² the tragic style attempt the rôle of *Phèdre*. It⁹ is the touchstone of
10 their art, so to speak.⁵ But look at those gentlemen who keep their hats⁵ on. That's¹⁶ a habit that I have never understood.¹⁶

Nor I, either. It is a habit like any¹⁷ other. Not only before the beginning of the play, but also during
15 the intermissions, the gentlemen get up, put on their hats⁵ and look about them.

Well, when I am at Paris I do as the Parisians. Will⁵ you permit me to use your opera-glass? Perhaps I shall see¹⁸ some friend in the boxes. Yes, there are¹⁶ some
20 ladies yonder whom I met on the steamer. I must go to greet them. I'll come⁵ back right away. Will⁵ you permit me to pass? Pardon.

EXERCISE 8.

Dear Madame, permit me to present to you my friend, Mr. C., of whom¹ I spoke to you.

⁹ Use *ce*. ¹⁰ *Mais nous y voici*. ¹¹ What pron.? ¹² *En*. ¹³ *Années*.
¹⁴ Use active construction with indef. pron. subject. ¹⁵ *Voilà*.
¹⁶ Use *comprendre*. ¹⁷ *Une autre*. ¹⁸ Invert verb and subject after *peut-être*.

¹ See vocab.

I am delighted to make your acquaintance, sir. Your family has been² known to me by³ name for a long time. If I am not mistaken,¹ I used to have for (a) neighbor one of your relatives when I lived⁴ in Burgundy, near Autun.

You are right, Madame, and I am very sensible of⁵ the honor which you have done me in inviting me to your house.¹

Well, you see that we are not entirely strangers to each¹ other. Moreover, every friend of Mr. A. will always be¹⁰ welcome¹ in my house.¹ But here are my daughter and her husband. Permit me to present you to them.⁶ They have the kindness to come to dine with⁷ me every Saturday. Gentlemen, you will find that we are lacking⁸ one lady. How stupid I am! If I had noticed⁹ it¹⁵ sooner, I should have invited⁹ my niece, but she must¹⁰ be in⁵ the country just now.¹¹ My child, we must do our best,¹ you^{12,13} and I,¹² to amuse these gentlemen. If not, they will die of ennui. . . .

Madame is served. . . .

It is well. My dear friend, will¹ you offer me your arm? Mr. C. will offer his to my daughter, and you,¹⁸ my dear Henri, (you)¹⁸ will follow us as you can.¹⁴ Henri, I am counting on you¹⁸ to¹⁵ preside. You¹⁸ will sit at the head¹ of the table. My daughter and I¹² (we) shall²⁵ place ourselves on³ each side of you¹⁸ with one of these

²Use Pres. Ind. with *depuis*. ³*De*. ⁴What tense of *demeurer*?

⁵Use *à*. ⁶Use disj. pron. with prep. ⁷*Chez*. ⁸*Il nous manque une dame*. ⁹How express a contrary to fact condition in past time?

¹⁰Use *devoir*. ¹¹*En ce moment*. ¹²Emphatic nominative. ¹³Use familiar 2nd person sing. pron. where members of same family address one another. ¹⁴Fut. Ind. ¹⁵*Pour*.

gentlemen. There¹⁶ we are. It¹⁷ warms¹ my¹⁸ heart again to⁸ see all these young¹⁹ people around my table. . . .

Gentlemen, if you smoke you will stay here with Henri, who cannot get¹ along without his cigar. When you
5 shall have finished, come to join²⁰ us in⁵ the salon, where we shall take a cup of coffee. Do not stay too long, I beg you. We shall await you with impatience. We must have²¹ a little music. My daughter will play, and you will sing, won't you, Monsieur?

10 I shall do all¹ that I can,¹⁴ Madame, to be agreeable to you.

EXERCISE 9.

Have you read those books that I gave you?

I have read only one of them.¹ I began with² that novel which has just⁸ appeared, and of which everyone
15 is talking. I read it from one end to the other.

Yes, for the moment it is altogether the style.⁸ The criticisms which I have read of it,¹ especially that of the *Revue des deux Mondes*, are rather favorable. How did you find it?

20 Well, I read the first⁴ two or three chapters with much interest. I said⁵ to myself, "this time I shall have a description of country⁸ life in France traced by⁶ (a) master-

¹⁶ *Nous y voilà.* ¹⁷ Use *cela*. ¹⁸ In such constructions the possessive idea is expressed by the conj. personal pron. in the Dat. and the def. art. with the object affected. ¹⁹ Use *jeunesse* (f.).
²⁰ Use *retrouver*. ²¹ Use *faire*.

¹ Conj. pron. *en*. ² *Par*. ³ See vocab. ⁴ In such constructions the cardinal numbers precede the ordinal. ⁵ Use reflex. verb *se dire*.
⁶ *De*.

hand." Then, little by little, my curiosity cooled, and I confess that, with⁷ the exception of the last chapters, I needed⁸ a little courage to finish the novel. I confess, however, that the style of the author appeared to me altogether admirable, of an extraordinary⁹ clearness and flexibility. I have never read any French book with less effort. Only, I had a disappointment with regard⁸ to the subject. That's¹⁰ all. 5

I understand perfectly the impression that you received. The plot is not of a palpitating interest, that 10 is certain. Nevertheless, there are some scenes of a striking realism and some descriptions of Nature which are altogether remarkable. But in order to appreciate the latter it is necessary⁸ to be acquainted with the provinces where the action takes place. As for the style, the 15 beauty¹¹ of which¹² you noticed, the author excels there. As you know, clearness¹³ is the first quality of French prose. Provided that an author write¹⁴ with an exact¹⁵ appreciation of the value of the words, with the feeling that he is making use of a sacred instrument, so to speak, 20 we (other) French (we) willingly pardon⁸ him other¹⁶ faults. But you will find more interesting one of the other books. Read that one which treats of the reign of Louis Fourteenth.¹⁷ It¹⁸ is very well written, and presents a very living picture of the society at the court of 25 Louis Fourteenth. If the book pleases you, we shall go

⁷Use *à*. ⁸Use *falloir*. ⁹Feminine pl. following and agreeing with the two substantives qualified. ¹⁰*Voilà*. ¹¹Trans. 'of which you noticed the beauty.' ¹²Use *dont*. ¹³See Ex. 3, n. 6. ¹⁴Mood? ¹⁵*Juste*. ¹⁶*D'autres*. ¹⁷*Premier* (= first) is the only ordinal used to denote the numerical title of a ruler; otherwise, cardinals are employed. ¹⁸*Il*.

to see, one of these days, the residence of Madame de Sévigné, which exists still in one of the old quarters of the city.

EXERCISE 10.

One of the most interesting historical monuments that
 5 one can¹ visit at Paris (it) is the old² residence of Madame de Sévigné. You remember, perhaps, that I spoke of it³ to you the other day.

Yes, I remember it very well. But how does it happen⁴
 that this old dwelling should be preserved⁵ until our
 10 day,⁶ when so many other similar edifices have disappeared?

It must⁷ be the result of chance, which is sometimes very capricious. However⁸ it may be, the city of Paris has installed there⁹ a municipal museum, and they¹⁰ call
 15 it the Carnavalet Museum, because at a certain epoch the residence was inhabited by a family of that name. If you had had¹¹ more time, I should have made¹¹ you visit it.

I regret⁸ greatly to be forced to deprive myself of this
 20 pleasure. If I should come¹² back to Paris later this summer, I should go¹² to visit it certainly. In the meantime, I shall take¹⁸ good note of it.⁸ By the way, tell me where it is.⁸

Near the Place de la Bastille. One can go there⁹

¹ What mood in rel. clause when the antecedent is qualified by a superlative? ² Use *ancien*. ³ Conj. pron. *en*. ⁴ Use *se faire*. ⁵ Use Perf. Subj. of the reflexive verb, instead of a passive construction. ⁶ Plural. ⁷ Use *devoir*. ⁸ See vocab. ⁹ Conj. adv. *y*. ¹⁰ What pron.? ¹¹ What mood and tense in contrary to fact condition in past time? ¹² Less vivid future condition, how expressed? ¹³ Use Pres. tense.

by¹⁴ following the grand boulevards or by¹⁴ going⁸ along the rue St. Antoine. It¹⁵ is an old building with (an) inner court in a quarter which was formerly occupied by the nobility. The museum which they¹⁰ have installed there⁹ comprises some Roman antiquities discovered in the city, old pictures which represent the city at different epochs of its evolution, many objects which date from the Revolution, souvenirs of the Bastille, and finally, several personal effects of Napoleon. One of the most interesting apartments (it) is the boudoir of Madame de Sévigné, which they¹⁰ have left exactly as it was in her lifetime.⁸ One can very well picture to oneself the circle of intimate friends who gathered there⁹ in¹⁶ the seventeenth century. If you have read¹⁷ the comedies of Molière and the memoirs of the time, you can very easily picture to yourself the conversations which used to take place¹⁸ in this little apartment.

EXERCISE 11.

I have just¹ spent a very agreeable afternoon.

What have you done?

Those American ladies whom we saw at the theatre Wednesday evening invited me to accompany them to the Bois de Boulogne. We took a carriage by² the hour, and by chance we found a very presentable coachman and a tolerably good horse.

These ladies are very pretty, from² what³ I was able to see of them⁴ the other evening.

¹⁴ *En.* ¹⁵ Use *ce*. ¹⁶ Use *à*. ¹⁷ Simple condition, how expressed?
¹⁸ Use *avoir lieu*; what tense expresses repeated action in past time?

¹ See vocab. ² Use *à*. ³ *Ce que*. ⁴ Conj. pron. *en*.

Yes, the two girls are charming. The elder is fair-haired and the other (a) brunette. The mother is a very agreeable woman. Neither¹ she nor her daughters speak a word of French; so⁵ that I have been very useful to them during the drive.

Where is the husband?

Oh, he is in America, occupied with⁶ his business which he has not been able to leave. He will come to get⁷ them in² the month of October. In the meantime, they are going to visit Italy,⁸ Switzerland⁸ and Germany.⁸

Take care¹ not to fall in love.¹ There's¹ a friendly piece¹ of advice which I give you free of charge.

I thank you for it⁴ with⁶ all my heart. Have no fear. I'll take care¹ not to do it.

Very well. But by the way, you were telling me (about) your drive. Where did you go in the Bois?

We went around¹ the lake. Then we got out of the carriage and hired a boat. After having spent⁹ a half hour in¹⁰ rowing, we took some refreshments at the restaurant by⁶ the edge of the lake. There were a great many¹ people and an orchestra. I know nothing (of) more charming than to⁶ listen to music in the open¹ air.

Well, you have¹¹ only to choose. Every morning in the newspapers one can read the programmes of the concerts which¹² are going to be given (in) the afternoon in the gardens and public squares of the city.

⁵ What mood in a result clause? See vocab. *so*. ⁶ Use *de*. ⁷ Use *chercher*. ⁸ Names of continents, countries and provinces always take the def. art. when standing as subject or object of a verb. ⁹ What part of the verb will follow all preps. except *en*? ¹⁰ Use *à*, followed by Inf. ¹¹ Use *avoir*, followed by *à* + Inf. ¹² Trans. 'which one is going to give.'

Oh, I know it. They¹³ are beginning to do the same thing in the principal¹⁴ American cities, and a considerable interest has been remarked on⁶ the part¹ of the public. Several times a¹⁵ week one can hear very good music in the parks without paying⁹ anything.

5

EXERCISE 12.

Here is a letter from my mother, which I received by the mail that has just¹ arrived. It was written the 5th.² This³ is the 13th.² It is incredible that it should require⁴ only eight days in order⁵ that it should pass from her hands to mine.

10

You have good news from home,¹ I hope.

Very good, I thank you. Everybody is⁶ well. My father is still at home,¹ but intends to pass the month of September in the mountains. He likes to hunt and to fish. As for my mother and my sister, they are at the 15 seashore just now,¹ where they are having a very good time.¹ They return to the city in a short time,¹ before my father's departure. They must⁷ arrange (themselves) so⁸ that the house shall not be entirely empty. Moreover, my brother John has not been able to obtain any 20 leave of absence in the office where he works; consequently, he will stay necessarily at home.¹ It appears that the other evening he came¹ near being killed in an

¹³ What pron.? ¹⁴ Precedes noun. ¹⁵ *Par*.

¹ See vocab. ² Use the cardinal number, expressed by the figure.
³ Trans. 'it is today the 13th.' ⁴ Use Pres. Subj. of *falloir*. ⁵ Use *pour que*; followed by what mood in purpose clause? ⁶ Use *aller*.
⁷ Use *falloir*. ⁸ Use *de façon que*; followed by what mood in purpose clause?

automobile accident. With the chauffeur he had a narrow escape,¹ but he got¹ out of it⁹ safe¹ and sound, except some scratches.

He had luck. Things¹⁰ do not happen¹¹ always that way.¹ One sees every day in the newspapers the details of some frightful accident.

It is all the more¹ serious with¹² us, because¹ the roads are not so good as in Europe, and because¹ many individuals absolutely without experience amuse themselves by¹³ driving their automobiles at a dangerous speed. It seems that they care¹ nothing about the rights of (the) pedestrians. The simplest¹⁴ (thing) to do is to yield to them the right¹ of way.

Well, it used to be¹⁵ like that in France a few years¹⁶ ago. Now accidents¹⁰ are relatively rare. The rights of the public are safe-guarded by laws which are respected on both sides.¹

It¹⁷ was the same way¹ with the electric cars at first.¹⁸ In our large cities it was a veritable massacre of the innocents. A child used to run¹⁵ in front of the car, the mother used to scream,¹⁵ the motor-man stopped¹⁵ the car as soon as possible, and they carried¹⁵ away the poor unfortunate to the hospital. Oh, that used to happen¹⁵ every day.

EXERCISE 13.

25 I went to see Notre Dame yesterday for the first time. What (a) jewel of gothic architecture, isn't it?

⁹ Conj. pron. *en*. ¹⁰ Should the 'general' article be used? ¹¹ Use *arriver*. ¹² *Chez*. ¹³ Use *à*. ¹⁴ Trans. 'the simplest, it is to yield, etc.' ¹⁵ Tense? ¹⁶ Use *année*. ¹⁷ *Il*. ¹⁸ *A leur début*.

Yes. I,¹ who live in Paris, (I) go from time to time to admire its beautiful façade. I know nothing (of) more impressive than the great western portal with the gallery of the kings of the Old Testament above. But one ought² to stand opposite, on³ the other side of the cathedral square,⁴ to appreciate the admirable proportions of the façade. They⁵ claim that the façade of the cathedral of Reims is of a purer style; but for me, our cathedral leaves⁴ nothing to be desired.⁶ Did you go⁴ around it?⁷ Did you admire the flying-buttresses? 5 10

Yes, I crossed the bridge, even, and from the other side of the Seine I had a magnificent view of the flying-buttresses and of the ensemble of the edifice. Then I retraced my steps and went in (to it).⁸ They⁵ were celebrating (the) High Mass. So I sat down at the 15 back of the nave and listened to the organ and the mysterious words of the priests who were officiating at the High Altar. The beadle espied me, and I paid⁹ him two sous for a chair.

You did well to go on¹⁰ Sunday. One avoids the crowd 20 of curious (people) and the tourists who allow themselves to be dragged⁶ along by¹¹ a guide who has no regard¹² for the sacredness of the place.

When it is possible, I always¹³ visit the churches on¹⁰ Sunday. These enormous edifices have been constructed 25

¹Emphatic nominative. ²Use *falloir*. ³*De*. ⁴See vocab. ⁵What pron.? ⁶An active Inf. has passive force after *faire, laisser, entendre*, etc. ⁷Conj. pron. *en*. ⁸Conj. pron. *y*. ⁹*Payer* takes the Dat. of the person paid, the Acc. of the object paid for and of the price paid; the price is expressed last. ¹⁰*Le*. ¹¹The agent is denoted by *par* when a specific intention or a definite volition is implied, as here; otherwise, by *de*. ¹²Plural. ¹³Position?

to receive a vast multitude of worshippers who wished to prostrate themselves before their God. Without the presence of a numerous congregation of (the) faithful, they make an impression upon me¹⁴ at once sad and
 5 gloomy. However, they¹⁵ are always majestic and grandiose.

I am entirely of your opinion. For me, the impression is everything. There are some¹⁶ individuals who insist upon¹⁷ inspecting the treasury, the relics, the crypt and
 10 the stained-glass windows, who enter all the chapels, and go into raptures before the wood sculptures and the capitals of the pillars. They inspect everything in detail, so to speak.⁴ But I am like you. I like to lose myself in the grandeur of the interior and to meditate.

EXERCISE 14.

15 Yesterday at the café I met one of my friends who is at Paris for his studies in¹ philosophy. I have known² him for (a) long time, but I lost him from sight two years ago and did not know³ that he had devoted⁴ himself to (the) advanced⁵ studies. He told me that he is
 20 working at his thesis at the National Library, and that at⁶ the same time⁵ he is following the courses of the Collège de France and of the Sorbonne.

Is he preparing himself for⁷ (the) higher⁵ instruction in⁷ the United States?

¹⁴ Conj. pron. ¹⁵ Refers to what? ¹⁶ Partitive construction.
¹⁷ Use *à*.

¹ *De*. ² Use Pres. Ind. with *depuis*. ³ Imperfect. ⁴ What mood after expression of knowing, when uncertainty is implied by negation? ⁵ See vocab. ⁶ *En*. ⁷ Use *à*.

I suppose so,⁸ although he said⁹ nothing about it.¹⁰ He told me that there are a great many Americans in the Latin Quarter, serious-minded young men,¹¹ graduates¹² for the most part of our colleges and of our universities.

I do not doubt⁵ it. The young men of every nation come there¹² to profit⁶ by the technical instruction in the arts and sciences. And do not deceive yourself (about it).¹³ Under the appearance of a frivolous gaiety and of a careless existence, the students of the Latin Quarter work seriously. 10

That is natural. In the first place, the competition in the different careers is so intense in France that one must¹⁴ distinguish himself by his diligence as well as by his intelligence in order to gain a situation. As for us¹⁵ foreigners, it is evident that he⁵ who spends his savings 15 in order to study in France desires to derive from his stay abroad as much profit as possible.

Of course. Doubtless there are some individuals, foreigners¹¹ as well as Frenchmen,¹¹ who do nothing, and who waste their father's money. But it is the exception. 20 If I had¹⁶ the time, I should like¹⁷ to attend the courses of the Collège de France.

It is really a pity that you should be¹⁸ so hurried. The courses of the Collège de France are less attended than those of the Sorbonne. It is because they are more 25 technical and less popular. For instance, instead of

⁸ *Le*. ⁹ What mood in concessive clause? ¹⁰ Conj. pron. *en*.

¹¹ Noun in apposition, without art. or partitive construction.

¹² Conj. adv. *y*. ¹³ Conj. pron. *y*. ¹⁴ Use *falloir*, followed by Pres.

Subj. ¹⁵ *Nous autres*. ¹⁶ What mood and tense in present contrary

to fact condition? ¹⁷ Use *vouloir bien*. ¹⁸ What mood follows

expression of emotion or sentiment?

giving¹⁹ a lecture on the novel in⁷ the nineteenth century, or on the comedies of Molière, at the Collège de France the professor (the) most often chooses some old text of the Middle Age, reads extracts from it,¹⁹ makes a commentary upon the language, points out its importance, and so⁵ on.

EXERCISE 15.

Ah! What beautiful flowers! Where did you buy them? What are you going to do with them?¹

You would laugh² if you knew² where I bought them.
 10 But never mind, I prefer to be frank. By chance I awoke very early this morning, and after having tried⁸ vainly to go to sleep⁴ again, I decided to get up and take⁴ a walk. Six o'clock had just⁴ struck when I went out from the hotel. I have often heard the flower-market spoken⁴
 15 of, and I said to myself⁵ "here is the chance to visit it." The morning⁶ air was fresh and delicious. They⁷ had just sprinkled the boulevards, people⁷ were opening the stores, — in short, Paris was awaking. I went along the Seine, and found myself all of a sudden on the Quai aux
 20 Fleurs. What an animated and brilliant scene! On⁸ all sides old women seated behind baskets of flowers. I had⁴ only to choose. It was an embarrassment of riches. While I was admiring the display, I caught sight of a magnificent bouquet of white roses in the basket of an

¹⁹ Use *faire*.

¹ Conj. pron. *en*. ² Contrary to fact condition in present time; how expressed? ⁸ Use Perf. Inf. of *essayer* after *après*. ⁴ See vocab.

⁵ Conj. reflex. pron. ⁶ Trans. 'the air of the morning.' ⁷ What pron.? ⁸ Use *de*.

old woman who had a benevolent air and who was seated under an immense umbrella. I bargained for these flowers five minutes, not⁹ because the price did not suit¹⁰ me, but because her conversation amused me. Finally, I paid⁴ three francs for them,¹¹ and I am very satisfied 5 with⁸ my purchase.

It¹² is not dear, to be sure.⁴ Flowers¹³ are very cheap in the season. In (the) Autumn it is¹⁴ the chrysanthemums, and in winter the violets, which they sell everywhere at two or three sous a¹⁵ bunch. But you have not 10 yet told me what⁴ you are going to do with⁸ the flowers. One gives, ordinarily, white roses to the lady of one's heart.

Well, you are not entirely right, but I intend them for¹⁶ a lady of whom I am very fond. I shall send them to Madame Blanc, at whose house⁴ we dined, you know, 15 a fortnight ago.

Very well! That is very gallant.

EXERCISE 16.

How tired¹ I am! I have spent all day² in³ shopping. Before leaving Paris, I needed⁴ to buy some souvenirs for my family. 20

Did you find what you wanted?⁵

Yes, I succeeded tolerably⁶ well, and I am glad to have finished with it.⁶ The great difficulty (it)⁷ was to find something which should suit⁸ my father. Finally, I

⁹ *Non.* ¹⁰ Imperfect of *convenir*. ¹¹ Conj. pron. ¹² *Ce.* ¹³ Should the def. art. be used? ¹⁴ *Ce sont.* ¹⁵ *Le.* ¹⁶ Use *à*.

¹ Position? ² Use *journée*. ³ Use *à*. ⁴ Use *falloir*. ⁵ See vocab. ⁶ Conj. pron. *en*. ⁷ Use *ce*. ⁸ Use *convenir*; what mood. in rel. clause of characteristic following an indef. antecedent?

bought two pairs of gloves and a cigar-holder of⁹ meersch-
schaum. It is not worth⁵ the trouble to buy him¹⁰ a briar
pipe, since he never smokes a¹¹ pipe. As for (the)
gloves, one never has too many of them.⁶

5 What did you choose for your mother¹² and your
sister?¹²

For that, it was necessary to search (a) long time in
the rue de Rivoli and in the Palais Royal. But I did
not find anything there which suited⁸ me. I had decided
10 to postpone the purchase to another day, when the idea
came to me to explore the rue de la Paix. By chance,
at that moment, an omnibus was passing which was not
full on top.⁵ I climbed up on it¹³ and had five good
minutes of rest before getting down at the Placedel'Opéra.

15 If you made your purchases (in the) rue de la Paix,
you have paid⁵ rather dearly for them. It is not there
that one goes to save⁵ money.

I believe⁵ it. But I desired something (of) stylish,
you understand; and when one buys presents, one does
20 not wish to be deceived. Well, I bought an excellent
opera-glass for my mother. Then for my sister my choice
fixed itself upon a very pretty parasol. It was difficult
to make a choice among the numerous varieties which¹⁴
were shown to me. But I know quite well the taste of
25 my sister, and I do not think that¹⁵ I made a mistake.

In any case, let us hope¹⁶ not.¹⁷ I congratulate you.

⁹ *En*. ¹⁰ *Case?* ¹¹ *La*. ¹² In speaking to a person of his relatives, it is polite to say 'Madame votre mère,' 'Mademoiselle votre sœur,' etc. ¹³ *Conj. pron. y*. ¹⁴ *Trans.* 'which one made me see.' ¹⁵ An *Inf.* construction usually replaces a *que* clause of which the subject is the same as that of the principal clause. ¹⁶ *Imperative*. ¹⁷ In indirect discourse 'oui' and 'non' are introduced by *que*.

You are an accomplished shopper. You must¹⁸ announce to me the success of your choice when you are¹⁹ back⁵ at home again.

EXERCISE 17.

Ladies and gentlemen, we enter through¹ here. We are now crossing the drawbridge which served² formerly 5 to connect the stronghold with the rest of the city. As you see, the château was entirely surrounded by⁸ a moat, but for (a) long time the moat has been² empty.⁴

I beg pardon, Mademoiselle, but before going farther, will⁴ you tell us what⁵ is the date of the construction of 10 the château?

They⁶ claim that its construction dates from the end of the twelfth century. Such as you see it today, we⁶ cannot assign it to a date more remote than the middle of the fourteenth century. This tower, which you see 15 over there on (the) right, occupies the site of the old dungeon, of which they⁶ discovered the foundations quite recently while⁷ making some repairs.

Does this château belong to the government?

Yes, sir. It⁸ was acquired under Napoléon III, who 20 transformed it into⁷ (a) national monument. We enter⁹ now the guard-room, one of the most beautiful apartments of the château. It¹⁰ was here that the guards who were not on duty⁴ used to amuse² themselves by¹¹

¹⁸ Use Fut. Ind. of *falloir*, followed by Subj. ¹⁹ Use Fut. Ind.

¹ *Par.* ² What tense? ³ Use *de*. ⁴ See vocab. ⁵ Interrogative adj. ⁶ What pron.? ⁷ *En.* ⁸ Use active construction, with indef. pron. as subject. ⁹ What complementary prep. is used with *entrer*? See vocab. ¹⁰ Use *ce*. ¹¹ Use *à*, followed by what part of the verb?

chatting or by¹¹ playing at¹² cards. Notice the vaulted ceiling and the bow-windows which look⁴ out on the court of honor. I shall show you now the private apartments which are upstairs. This⁴ is the apartment
 5 called¹³ the king's bed-chamber. The furniture is not of the period, of course. It¹⁴ is modern. Someone had the idea of making¹⁵ a hole in the wall, you see. Through this opening one can see into the chapel below. Now we shall descend this winding staircase, we shall cross
 10 the chapel, and¹⁶ we shall be back again at the entrance gate.

Is it permitted to walk¹⁷ in the park of the château?

Yes, sir, certainly. If you have the time, you will do well to go to¹⁸ the other end¹⁹ of the terrace, whence
 15 you²⁰ have an excellent view of the ensemble of the château.

Thank you, Mademoiselle. Goodbye.

EXERCISE 18.

Hurry, my friend. Let us get¹ out quickly. Will² you pay² the driver, while I run to get the tickets? We
 20 have only three minutes. You will find me at the ticket-window. . . .

Two second³ (class tickets) for Fontainebleau, and⁴ return, please. How much?

Ten francs, sir. . . .

¹² *Aux.* ¹³ *Dit.* ¹⁴ Masculine pl., referring to *les meubles*. ¹⁵ Use *pratiquer*. ¹⁶ *Et nous serons de retour.* ¹⁷ Use *se promener*. ¹⁸ *Jusqu'à.* ¹⁹ *Bout.* ²⁰ *L'on.*

¹ Imperative. ² See vocab. ³ Trans. 'two seconds' (f. pl., agreeing with *classes* understood). ⁴ Render '*aller et retour.*'

Ah, there² you are. Now, this⁵ way. We have no time to lose. (To an employee) Tell me, please, where are the compartments reserved for⁶ smokers?

What class, sir?

Second.

5

At the other end⁷ of the train, sir. All this is third class, except some compartments reserved for⁸ ladies⁹ alone.

Ah, here is one (of them).¹⁰ Get in quickly. The employee is on the point of closing (the door). Sit down 10 there in the corner. I shall sit opposite. Put your things in the rack, won't you? That¹¹ is it. Well, we have had luck to find a compartment that is¹² not occupied. Sometimes these express trains are crowded a half hour before the hour of (the) departure. We came² near 15 missing the train. If we had had¹⁸ baggage to have¹⁴ registered, we should have missed¹⁸ it.

We are starting. What time² have you by¹⁵ your watch?

Five¹⁶ minutes past ten. We are on time,²—or very 20 near² it. Have you a newspaper?

No, I have nothing to read. But that makes no difference.² If you find something (of) interesting in yours, you will tell it to me. Otherwise, I shall amuse myself by¹⁵ looking out of the window² or in¹⁵ taking¹⁷ a little 25 nap. Will² you permit me to lower the sash?

Why, certainly. It is¹⁷ so warm that a draught will

⁵ *Par ici.* ⁶ *Aux.* ⁷ *Bout.* ⁸ *Pour.* ⁹ Use def. art. ¹⁰ Conj. pron. *en.* ¹¹ Trans. 'it's that.' ¹² The Ind. is used in an adjectival rel. clause to express what is regarded as a fact. ¹³ Contrary to fact condition in past time, how expressed? ¹⁴ Use *faire*, followed by active Inf. ¹⁵ Use *à.* ¹⁶ Trans. 'ten o'clock five.' ¹⁷ Use *faire*.

do us good.¹⁸ But you will not see much.¹⁹ The run from Paris to Fontainebleau decidedly²⁰ lacks charm. The environs of Paris are scarcely of (a) palpitating interest, and farther on the country²¹ is rather monotonous. 5 However, we do not have to complain. By the express we shall be at Fontainebleau in²² an hour.

EXERCISE 19.

I met one of my friends last evening¹ who has just¹ made the tour of the world. He related to me several of his experiences which were extremely interesting. I 10 asked him² how he had got¹ along in the different countries which he had visited. I did not think³ that he spoke⁴ any other language than (the) English. But it appears that at the moment of his departure from America he had been studying⁵ (the) French seriously for 15 two years. He had followed the courses of the Berlitz School. Do you know what¹ that is?

Oh, yes: There are (some) of them⁶ here at Paris, as everywhere. They⁷ teach you to speak a foreign language according to a certain practical system which 20 sometimes accomplishes wonders.

Yes, that⁸ is it. I have often heard these courses spoken⁹ of, but I have never known anybody¹ who had followed¹⁰ them so conscientiously.

¹⁸ *Du bien.* ¹⁹ *Grand'chose.* ²⁰ With few exceptions, adverbs stand immediately after the verb. ²¹ Use *pays*. ²² *Dans*.

¹ See vocab. ² Case? ³ Imperfect Ind. of *croire*. ⁴ What mood follows a verb of 'knowing' in the negative, when doubt is expressed? ⁵ Imperfect Ind. with *depuis*. ⁶ Conj. pron. *en*. ⁷ What pron.? ⁸ Trans. 'it's that.' ⁹ Active Inf. immediately following main verb. ¹⁰ What mood in an adjectival rel. clause following a general negation?

He did well to learn (the) French before setting out for a long trip. It is certain that with (the) English and (the) French one can go everywhere. French¹¹ is spoken more or less in all the South of Europe.¹² Naturally, the Italians and the Spaniards learn (the) French 5 and neglect (the) German. On the other hand,¹ every well-educated German speaks French. As for the Orient, all the official world there¹³ speaks either¹⁴ English or¹⁴ French.

There are people,¹⁵ however, who claim that (the) German is more useful than (the) French for the tourist. 10 That must¹⁶ be explained¹⁷ by the fact that there are many more Germans than French in¹⁸ the United States. Consequently, people¹⁹ attribute to (the) German an exaggerated importance.

Well, that depends upon²⁰ the point of view. Doubt- 15 less, (the) German is more useful than (the) French in²¹ commerce. Probably for (the) Americans (the) Spanish is more useful than either¹ one. But when one has in²² view an international language in which²³ one can make himself understood²⁴ by the greatest number of 20 cultivated people²⁵ in the civilized world, it seems to me that (the) English and (the) French outweigh all the other modern languages; unless Esperanto be destined²⁶ to play an important rôle in²¹ the future.

EXERCISE 20.

Hello! I was not expecting you so soon. You are an 25

¹¹ Use active construction with indef. pron. subject. ¹² Is the def. art. required? ¹³ *Là-bas*. ¹⁴ *Soit*. ¹⁵ *Des individus*. ¹⁶ Use *devoir*. ¹⁷ Inf. of reflex. verb. ¹⁸ Use *à*. ¹⁹ Indef. pron. ²⁰ Use *de*. ²¹ *Dans*. ²² *En*. ²³ *Laquelle*. ²⁴ Active Inf. immediately following *faire*. ²⁵ Use *gens*. ²⁶ What mood?

early riser. I have just¹ come down. Sit down a moment while I take a cup of coffee and munch a roll.

It is² really cool this morning, you know. Do you have often (a) weather like this³ in August?

5 No, it⁴ is the exception. But you must⁵ take precautions. Take care¹ not to catch cold. You have not put on your overcoat?

No, I did not have the courage to take¹ it out of my trunk. But if it is going to be² (a) weather like this,³
10 I shall be forced to be more prudent. It would not be amusing at all¹ to catch a cold and keep⁶ the room during a week¹ or so. I suppose that the French doctors are excellent, but I shall be satisfied not to make acquaintance with them.

15 Oh, there is no danger, reassure yourself. Besides, when we go⁷ out we shall walk⁸ fast. You have been at Paris in⁹ winter, have you not?

I should say¹ so. I have never suffered as much¹⁰ from the cold, not even in⁹ Italy. There was no way¹ to get
20 warm.¹ In our bachelor's apartment we froze. My chum and I, we came¹ near ruining ourselves in trying vainly to warm our apartment. Wood and coal are so dear¹¹ in France.

In many of the houses which are being constructed¹²
25 at present they¹⁸ are installing furnaces. We have done well to imitate the Americans, who heat the inside of their houses to a moderate temperature.

Well, there was no furnace in the house where we

¹ See vocab. ² Use *faire*. ³ *Ça*. ⁴ Use *ce*. ⁵ Use *falloir*. ⁶ Repeat *de* before this Inf. ⁷ Fut. Ind. ⁸ Use *marcher*. ⁹ What prep.? ¹⁰ Use *autant*. ¹¹ M. pl. ¹² Use active construction with indef. pron. subject. ¹³ What pron.?

lived.¹⁴ We used to pass¹⁵ all day in¹⁶ attending the courses of the University, in¹⁶ visiting the museums which were heated, and in¹⁶ working at the studio. It goes without saying that we saw the spring come¹⁷ with joy.

5

EXERCISE 21.

You know¹ the Café Rouge?

I should say² so. Every good Parisian knows it. I go there often.

Well, I was there last evening with some American friends. The whole party had spent the day³ in⁴ visit- 10
ing the two most disgusting sights that one can⁵ imagine: the sewers and the morgue.

For my part, I have never well understood what² (the) foreigners find (of) amusing in such⁶ places. Individuals who have a cultivated taste and who would avoid 15
everything² that is disagreeable in their own country run to visit the morgue as soon² as they arrive at Paris.

What do you expect?² One does often abroad what² one would never do at home. People⁷ have talked so² much about the morgue that the inexperienced traveler 20
ends by believing⁸ that it is really something (of) extraordinary, — one of the public monuments, so to speak.²

There is nothing (of) more lugubrious than the

¹⁴ Use *demeurer*; what tense? ¹⁵ What tense? ¹⁶ Use *à*. ¹⁷ After *faire, laisser, voir, entendre*, what must be the position of the dependent Inf.?

¹ Use *connaître*. ² See vocab. ³ Use *journée*. ⁴ What prep.? ⁵ What mood in rel. clause of characteristic following a superlative? ⁶ Use *pareil*, with partitive construction. ⁷ Indef. pron. ⁸ What part of the verb is governed by all preps. except *en*?

morgue, and I intend⁹ to go there only in case of need. But in regard to the concert, did you have a good time?²

Oh, yes. The hall is somewhat gloomy, you know (it), but the music was excellent and the audience was very
 5 interesting. There were even a great many American ladies,¹⁰ — students¹¹ and artists¹¹ doubtless, who go there¹² because it¹³ is a perfectly respectable place¹⁴ where one can go without compromising⁸ oneself. The programme included¹⁵ several classical pieces, two or three
 10 popular airs of a light² opera, and then¹⁶ the leader played a solo in¹⁷ a masterly fashion.

All the members of the orchestra are first-class musicians,¹⁸ for the most part first prize¹⁸ (men) of the Conservatory. And everything is so cheap. You pay² for
 15 your refreshments one franc twenty-five, (as a) fixed price, and that gives you the right to stay all the evening¹⁹ and to hear an orchestra which is certainly one²⁰ of the best of the capital.

EXERCISE 22.

Do you know the piece of news?

20 No, what?¹

Why, the ministry is overthrown. M. R. has just² sent his resignation to the President of the Republic.

Excuse² me. I do not understand. Was M. R. the head² of the Cabinet?

⁹ Use *compter bien*. ¹⁰ Omit, putting the proper adj. in the f.
¹¹ In apposition, without partitive construction or def. art. ¹² Conj. adv. *y*. ¹³ Use *ce*. ¹⁴ Use *endroit*. ¹⁵ Imperfect Ind. ¹⁶ Use *puis*.
¹⁷ Use *de*. ¹⁸ Use partitive construction and def. art., because the noun in apposition has a qualifying adj. ¹⁹ Use *soirée*. ²⁰ *L'un*.

¹ *Laquelle*. ² See vocab.

Yes, he was President of the Council, and it is upon him that falls³ all the responsibility of the measures taken by the Ministry.

Well, why did he resign?

Because the Deputies have not wished to ratify the 5 bill which he presented yesterday to the Chamber. By its vote the Chamber protested against the policy of repression into which the government has entered⁴ toward the Church. It is a new chapter to⁵ add to the long history of the separation of the Church and (of the) 10 State.

But tell me, what is going to happen² now?

In the first place,² the President of the Republic has had⁶ to accept the resignation of the Ministry. He could not do otherwise. It is necessary now that he 15 should find as soon² as possible a senator or a deputy who possesses⁷ (a) considerable authority, and who pleases⁷ the majority of the two Chambers.

And next?

Well, if he² whom the President has summoned accepts 20 the task which is imposed upon him,⁸ he will begin⁹ to look for the men of experience to whom he wishes to entrust the other portfolios. There are eleven ministers in the Cabinet. In addition to those whom you have in¹⁰ the United States, there is the Minister of (the) 25 Public Works, the Minister of (the) Public Education, and the Minister of the Colonies.

Do the ministries change often in France?

Yes, quite often. The same thing happens¹¹ in Eng-

³Use *retomber*. ⁴Use *s'engager*. ⁵Use *à*. ⁶Use *devoir*. ⁷What mood in a rel. clause of characteristic following an indef. antecedent? ⁸Conj. pron. ⁹Use *se mettre*. ¹⁰What prep.? ¹¹Use *arriver*.

land, in Spain and in Italy in the same circumstances. There is absolutely nothing to⁵ fear. Only it is to⁵ be regretted¹² that the crisis should have produced¹³ itself now, when (the) foreign affairs are more or less in confusion.

EXERCISE 23.

I met last evening by chance one of my friends, of whom I have already spoken to you, and who is following the courses at¹ the Sorbonne. He invited me to come to see his apartment.

10 Where does he live?

He occupies with a chum a little apartment in a fine house (on the) Boulevard Saint-Michel opposite the Luxembourg Garden. It² is a tiny apartment on³ the fifth floor which looks out on the court-yard. He says that
15 the large apartments which look out on the boulevard are very expensive, much too expensive for the purse of (the) students.

I should say⁴ so. Those who rent the luxurious apartments in that quarter are⁵ professors,⁶ physicians,⁶ senators,⁶ — rich bourgeois.⁶ Of⁷ how many rooms is your friend's apartment composed?

Let us see. There is, in the first place,⁴ a little corridor, very narrow and badly lighted, giving access to two little bed-rooms; then,⁸ there is a large salon, very well

¹² Use active Inf. ¹³ What mood, following verb of emotion?

¹ *De*. ² Use *ce*. ³ Use *à*. ⁴ See vocab. ⁵ *Ce sont*. ⁶ Use partitive construction with the def. art. ⁷ Trans. 'Of how many rooms the apartment of your friend does it compose itself.'
⁸ *Puis*.

lighted. In one of the bed-rooms they have installed a gas-stove on which they prepare the coffee for the first breakfast. The baker brings up the rolls, and the milk is brought⁹ from a neighboring milk-shop. Thus, my friend has only to open his door and to light the gas. 5 While he is dressing, his breakfast is heating. They take the other meals at the restaurant. Thus, one is able to dispense with a servant girl, for it is the janitor's wife who does the rooms.¹⁰

What rent does your friend pay? Of course the apart- 10 ment was not furnished.

Oh, no. They had¹¹ to buy furniture. My friend told me that they pay eight hundred¹² francs a year.¹³ The service must¹⁴ be reckoned separately.

It² is not much. In (the) cases of this kind¹⁵ one 15 pays to the janitor a given price⁴ for¹⁶ the care of the apartment and for¹⁶ the other services which he renders to the tenants of the house.

EXERCISE 24.

The maintenance of a standing army must¹ cost dear to France. 20

Yes. Like the majority of the other European countries, France spends each year enormous sums for her army and her navy. Without counting the other disadvantages of the system, the budget of 1904 amounts to the awful total of almost² two billions, that is to say, of 25

⁹ Use *apporter* in active construction, with indef. pron. subject.

¹⁰ Use *chambre*. ¹¹ Use *falloir*. ¹² *Cent* or *cents*, immediately preceding a noun? ¹³ *Par an*. ¹⁴ Use *devoir*. ¹⁵ Use *genre*. ¹⁶ *Pour*.

¹ Use *devoir*. ² *Près de*.

four hundred³ millions of dollars for the expenses of a military order.

What is the duration of the military service?

After the war with Prussia everybody had¹ to do five years of service, with⁴ the exception of certain classes of privileged militiamen. In 1889 the law lowered⁵ the duration of service to three years, and in 1905 a law was voted which established a military service of two years for all,⁶ without exception.

10 I am not surprised that a reform should have been demanded.⁷ The expense for her army must¹ be crushing for France.

They⁸ have proposed several modifications for⁴ this military organization. Some⁹ favor the creation of an
15 army composed of professional soldiers, who would pass all their life at the barracks, and who would constitute, so to speak,⁹ the kernel around which, in case of war, the rest of the citizens would group¹⁰ themselves; others⁹ demand an army of militia, as in Switzerland. The in-
20 terests of the different classes are opposed (there).¹¹ It¹² is a very grave question which interests everyone and which is still far from being settled.

EXERCISE 25.

I should like¹ to take² a trip in (an) automobile.

There is nothing (of) easier. Nowadays everybody
25 travels in (an) automobile. It³ is very convenient for

³ See Ex. 23, n. 12. ⁴ Use *à*. ⁵ Use *abaisser*. ⁶ M. pl. ⁷ What mood after expression of emotion? ⁸ What pron.? ⁹ See vocab. ¹⁰ Sing., to agree with the grammatical subject. ¹¹ Conj. adv. *y*. ¹² Use *ce*.

¹ Use *vouloir bien*. ² See vocab. ³ Use *ce*.

(the) travelers. One can hire the automobile, the chauffeur, and everything that one wants by⁴ the hour, by⁴ the day, by⁴ the week, or by⁴ the month. One finds garages in all the provincial towns as² well as at Paris. It is the chauffeur who takes charge of everything. 5 It is dear, but one is free and one has a good time.²

Are the provincial hotels good?

In general, they are excellent. Twenty years ago the provincial hotels left, it appears,⁵ much to⁴ be desired.⁶ But since then² the Touring-Club has assumed² the task 10 of improving everything. Now, with few exceptions,² everything is clean, sanitary and well kept up.

One ought to be grateful² to the Touring-Club for the good services that it has rendered to the public. Have you ever taken² a trip in Touraine? 15

Yes. The valley of the Loire (it)⁷ is the finest thing in France. One meets nowhere more favorable conditions for a trip in (an) automobile: perfect roads,⁸ no hills, first-class hotels,⁸ and many historic sites to⁴ visit. For instance, in the environs of Tours, which is at the 20 centre of all this region, there are at least a score of magnificent châteaux of which each one can be visited in a single⁹ day. (In) the morning, after having obtained¹⁰ the necessary information, you arrange your plans for the day. Then you telephone or telegraph to the hotel 25 which you have chosen as (the) goal of your expedition, in order that the lunch may be waiting¹¹ for you

⁴ Use *à*. ⁵ *Paraît-il*. ⁶ After *faire, laisser*, etc., an active Inf. has passive force. ⁷ *C'est ce qu'il y a de plus beau*. ⁸ Simple apposition, without partitive construction or def. art. ⁹ *Une même journée*. ¹⁰ Use *prendre*. ¹¹ What mood in a purpose clause?

at¹² your arrival. (In) the evening you are back² again at your point of departure.

It⁸ must¹³ be delightful to travel like that. I regret that my letter of credit is¹⁴ exhausted. I leave for
5 America¹⁵ next week. I shall always keep the recollection of my stay in France and of your kindness during the charming days spent with¹⁶ you.

¹² *Dès*. ¹³ Use *devoir*. ¹⁴ What mood, following verb of emotion?
¹⁵ Def. art. is required with *pour*. ¹⁶ Use *auprès de*.

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY

A

a, an, un, une.

able; to be —, pouvoir.

about, (*concerning*) de; (*around*)
autour de; (*nearly*) à peu près,
environ; — *it*, en.

above, *prep.*, au-dessus de, par-
dessus; *adv.*, au-dessus.

abroad, à l'étranger.

absence, absence, *f.*; *leave of*
—, congé, *m.*

absolutely, absolument.

accept, accepter.

access, accès, *m.*

accident, accident, *m.*

accompany, accompagner.

accomplish, accomplir.

according to, d'après.

acquaintance, connaissance, *f.*

acquainted; to be — with, con-
naître.

acquire, acquérir.

action, action, *f.*

actress, actrice, *f.*

add, ajouter.

addition; in —, en plus; *in* —
to, en plus de.

admirable, admirable.

admire, admirer.

advance; in —, à l'avance; *to buy*
tickets (for the theatre) *in* —,
prendre des billets (*m.*) en lo-
cation (*f.*).

advanced, avancé; — *studies*,
études (*f.*) supérieures.

advice (piece of), conseil, *m.*

affair, affaire, *f.*

after, après, à partir de; — *all*,
en fin (*f.*) de compte (*m.*), au
bout (*m.*) du compte.

afternoon, après-midi, *m. and f.*

afterward, après.

against, contre.

age, âge, *m.*; *the Middle* —, le
moyen âge.

ago, il y a, *precedes expression*
of time.

agreeable, agréable; *to be as* —
as possible, être on ne peut
plus agréable.

ah, ah.

air, air, *m.*; *in the open* —, en
plein air.

all, tout; — *men*, tous; — *that*
(*rel.*), tout ce que; *not at* —,
pas du tout; — *right!* très
bien, à la bonne heure; — *the*
more ... because, d'autant
plus ... que.

allow, laisser.

almost, presque, près de.

alone, seul.

along; to get —, se tirer d'affaire
(*f.*); *to go* —, longer.

already, déjà.

also, aussi.

altar, autel, *m.*; *High* —, maître
autel.

although, bien que, quoique,
(*both followed by Subj.*).

altogether, tout à fait.

always, toujours.

America, Amérique, *f.*; *from*,
in —, d', en, Amérique.

American, américain; — *ladies*,
Américaines, *f. pl.*

among, parmi.

amount, s'élever (à).

amuse, amuser; *to* — *oneself by*,
s'amuser à.

amusing, amusant.

ancient, ancien.

and, et.

animated, animé.

announce, annoncer.

annoy, déranger.

annoyance, ennui, *m.*

another, un (une) autre.

antiquity, antiquité, *f.*

anxiety, inquiétude, *f.*

anxious; *to be* — *to*, tenir à.

any, quelque; *after a neg.*, de;
— *other*, d'autre; *in* — *case*,
en tout cas (*m.*).

anybody, qui que ce soit; *after*
neg. verb., personne.

anything (*affirmative*), quelque
chose, *m.*; (*negative*) rien, *m.*

apartment, appartement, *m.*

appear, paraître.

appearance, mine, *f.*; *to have a*
good —, avoir bonne mine.

appetite, appétit, *m.*

appreciate, apprécier.

architecture, architecture, *f.*

arm, bras, *m.*

army, armée, *f.*

around, *adv.*, autour; *prep.*, au-
tour de; *to go* —, faire le tour
(de).

arrange, arranger.

arrival, arrivée, *f.*; *at your* —,
dès votre arrivée.

arrive, arriver.

art, art, *m.*; *fine* —s, beaux
arts.

article, article, *m.*

artist, artiste, *m. and f.*

as, (*like*) comme; (*equally*)

aussi; (*since*) puisque; — *far*
—, jusqu'à; — *for*, quant à;
— *well* —, aussi bien que; —
much, autant; — *much* —, au-
tant (de) . . . que; — *good* —,
aussi bon que.

ashamed, 'honteux; *to be* —,
avoir 'honte (*f.*) (de).

ask, demander, *with Dat. of per-*
son, Acc. of thing.

assign, assigner.

assume; *to* — *the task of*, se
donner pour tâche (*f.*) de.

assure, assurer.

astonish, étonner.

at, à, sur; — *the house of*, chez;
— *your arrival*, dès votre ar-
rivée (*f.*).

attempt, essayer (de).

attend, assister à, suivre.

attended, fréquenté.

attribute, attribuer.

audience, public, *m.*

au gratin, au gratin (*baked with*
cheese).

August, août, *m.*

author, auteur, *m.*

authority, autorité, *f.*

automobile, automobile, *f.*; —
accident, accident (*m.*) d'auto-
mobile.

Autumn, automne, *m.*; *in the*
—, en automne.

Autun, Autun.

avoid, éviter.

awake, (s')éveiller.

away; *to take* —, enlever; *right*
—, tout de suite (*f.*), à l'in-
stant (*m.*).

awful, effrayant.

B

bachelor, garçon, *m.*; —s *apart-*
ment, appartement (*m.*) de gar-
çon, garçonnière, *f.*

back, fond, *m.*; *to be* — again, être de retour (*m.*); *here we are* — again, nous voici de retour.

badly, mal.

baggage, bagages, *m. pl.*; — room, salle (*f.*) des bagages.

baker, boulanger, *m.*

bank (*of river*), rive, *f.*

bargain for, marchander.

bargain, occasion, *f.*

barracks, caserne, *f.*

basket, panier, *m.*

Bastille, Bastille, *f.*

be, être; (*of weather*) faire (*impersonal*); (*of location*) se trouver.

beach, plage, *f.*

beadle, suisse, *m.*

beautiful, beau.

beauty, beauté, *f.*

because, parce que; (*after d'autant plus*), que.

bed-room, chambre (*f.*) à coucher.

beefsteak, bifteck, *m.*

before, (*time*) avant; (*place*) devant; avant de *with Inf.*; avant que *with Subj.*

beg, prier (*de*); *to* — pardon, demander pardon (*m.*).

begin, commencer (*à or de*), se mettre (*à*); *to* — *by, with*, commencer par.

beginning, commencement, *m.*

behind, derrière.

believe, croire; *I* — *it*, je crois bien.

belong, appartenir.

below, *adv.*, en bas.

beneath, sous.

benevolent, bienveillant.

beside, *prep.*, à côté (*m.*) de.

besides, d'ailleurs.

best, *adj.*, le meilleur; *adv.*, le mieux; *to do our* —, faire notre possible.

better, *adj.*, meilleur; *adv.*, mieux; *so much the* —, tant mieux.

beyond, *prep.*, au delà de.

bill, (*in a restaurant*) addition, *f.*; (*in a hotel*) note, *f.*; (*money*)

billet, *m.*; — *of fare*, carte, *f.*; (*in parliament*) projet (*m.*) de loi (*f.*).

billion, milliard, *m.*

bloody, sanglant.

boat, bateau, *m.*; (*row-boat*) canot, *m.*

boil, bouillir; — *ed egg*, œuf (*m.*) à la coque.

Bois, Bois, *m.*

book, livre, *m.*

both, tous deux, tous les deux.

boudoir, boudoir, *m.*

boulevard, boulevard, *m.*

bouquet, bouquet, *m.*

bourgeois, bourgeois, *m.*

bow-window, fenêtre (*f.*) en rotonde.

box, boîte, *f.*; (*at theatre*) loge, *f.*

breakfast (*to*), déjeuner.

breakfast, déjeuner, *m.*; *the first* —, premier déjeuner.

briar, bruyère, *f.*; — *pipe*, pipe (*f.*) en bruyère.

bridge, pont, *m.*

brilliant, brillant.

bring, porter, apporter; — *up*, monter.

brother, frère, *m.*

brunette, brune, *f.*

budget, budget, *m.*

building, édifice, *m.*, bâtiment, *m.*

bunch, bouquet, *m.*; *at two sous a* —, à deux sous le bouquet.

Burgundy, Bourgogne, *f.*

business, affaires, *f. pl.*; *to do your* — (*to suit you exactly*), faire votre affaire.

busy, occupé.

but, mais; (*only*) ne . . . que.

buy, acheter.

by, par; (*with Pres. Part.*) en;
— *the hour*, à l'heure.

C

Cabinet, Cabinet, *m.*

café, café, *m.*

call, appeler.

called, dit.

caller, visiteur, *m.*

can, pouvoir.

capital, (*of a pillar*) chapiteau,
m.; (*city*) capitale, *f.*

capricious, capricieux.

car, (*railway*) wagon, *m.*; (*street car*) tramway, *m.*, voiture, *f.*;
to get into the (railway) —,
monter en wagon.

card, carte, *f.*; *to play at* —s,
jouer aux cartes.

care; *to* — nothing about, se
moquer de.

care, soin, *m.*; (*of rooms*) entre-
tien, *m.*; *take* — *to*, prenez
garde à, *with Inf.*; *take* — *not*
to, prenez garde de, *with Inf.*;
I shall take — *not to*, je n'aurai
garde de, *with Inf.*

career, carrière, *f.*

careless, sans souci (*m.*).

carriage, voiture, *f.*; — *with a*
gallery (i.e. with room on top
for baggage), voiture à galerie
(*f.*).

carry, porter; — *away*, emporter.

case, cas, *m.*; *in that* —, dans
ce cas; *in any* —, en tout cas;
in — *of*, en cas de.

cast, jeter.

catch, attraper, saisir; *to* — *sight*
of, apercevoir; *to* — *a cold*,
attraper un rhume.

cathedral, cathédrale, *f.*; —
square, parvis, *m.*

cauliflower, choux-fleurs, *m. pl.*

ceiling, plafond, *m.*

celebrate, célébrer.

celebrated, célèbre.

centre, centre, *m.*

century, siècle, *m.*

certain, certain.

certainly, certainement.

chair, chaise, *f.*

chamber, chambre, *f.*

chance, (*opportunity*) occasion,
f.; (*fate, luck*) 'hasard, *m.*;
by —, par hasard.

change, changer.

chapel, chapelle, *f.*

chapter, chapitre, *m.*

charge, charger; *to take* — *of*, se
charger de.

charity, charité, *f.*

charm, charme, *m.*

charming, charmant.

chat, causer.

château, château, *m.* [*m.*

chateaubriand, chateaubriand,
chauffeur, chauffeur, *m.*

cheap, bon marché, *indecl.*

cheaply, à bon marché; *so* —, à
si bon marché.

cheerful, gai.

cheese, fromage, *m.*

child, enfant, *m.*

chocolate, chocolat, *m.*

choice, choix, *m.*

choose, choisir.

chrysanthemum, chrysan-
thème, *m.*

chum, camarade, *m.*

church, église, *f.*

cigar, cigare, *m.*; — *holder*, porte-
cigare, *m.*

circle, cercle, *m.*

circumstance, circonstance, *f.*

citizen, citoyen, *m.*

city, ville, *f.*

civilize, civiliser.

claim, prétendre.

class, classe, *f.*; *first* —, de
premier ordre.

classic, classique.
 clean, propre.
 clearness, limpidité, *f.*; clarté, *f.*
 climb up, monter.
 close, fermer.
 close by, tout près (de).
 coachman, cocher, *m.*
 coal, charbon, *m.*
 coffee, café, *m.*
 cold, froid, *m. and adj.*; to catch a —, attraper un rhume.
 college, collège, *m.*
 colony, colonie, *f.*
 come, venir; — *down*, descendre; — *back*, revenir; — *near* (*doing something*), faillir, *with Inf.*
 comedy, comédie, *f.*
 comfortable, confortable.
 commentary, commentaire, *m.*
 commerce, commerce, *m.*
 companion, compagnon, *m.*; traveling —, compagnon de voyage (*m.*).
 company, compagnie, *f.*
 compartment, compartiment, *m.*
 competition, concurrence, *f.*
 complain, se plaindre.
 compliment, compliment, *m.*
 compose, composer; to be —*d*, se composer.
 comprise, comprendre.
 compromise, compromettre.
 concert, concert, *m.*
 condition, condition, *f.*
 confess, avouer.
 confusion; to be in —, être embrouillé.
 congratulate, féliciter.
 congregation, assemblée, *f.*
 connect, relier.
 conscientiously, consciencieusement.
 consequently, par conséquent.
 Conservatory, Conservatoire, *m.*
 considerable, considérable.
 consist, consister (*à with verb*).

constitute, constituer.
 construct, construire.
 construction, construction, *f.*
 contain, contenir.
 Continental, Continental.
 contrary, contraire; on the —, au contraire.
 convenient, commode.
 conversation, conversation, *f.*
 cook, cuire.
 cooking, cuisine, *f.*
 cool, se refroidir.
 cool, frais; it is — (of weather), il fait frais.
 corner, coin, *m.*
 correct, juste.
 corridor, corridor, *m.*
 cost, coûter.
 could, *see can*.
 council, conseil, *m.*
 count, compter.
 country, pays, *m.*, campagne, *f.*; in the —, à la campagne; — life, vie (*f.*) de campagne
 courage, courage, *m.*
 course, cours, *m.*; of —, bien entendu, naturellement.
 court (— yard), cour, *f.*
 cover, couvrir.
 cram, fourrer, faire entrer.
 creation, création, *f.*
 crisis, crise, *f.*
 criticism, critique, *f.*
 cross, traverser.
 crossing, traversée, *f.*
 crowd, foule, *f.*
 crowded, bondé.
 crushing, écrasant.
 crypt, crypte, *f.*
 cultivate, cultiver.
 cup, tasse, *f.*
 curious, curieux.
 curiosity, curiosité, *f.*
 customs, douane, *f.*; — officer, employé (*m.*) de la douane; — examination, visite (*f.*) de la douane.

D

danger, danger, *m.*
 dangerous, dangereux.
 date, dater.
 date, date, *f.*
 daughter, fille, *f.*
 day, jour, *m.*, journée *f.*; *a* —, *per* —, par jour; *every* —, tous les jours; *all* —, toute la journée; *by the* —, à la journée; *until our* —, jusqu'à nos jours.
 dead, mort; *the* — *season*, la morte saison.
 deal; a great —, beaucoup.
 dear, cher.
 dearly, cher.
 deceive, tromper.
 decide, décider (*de*).
 declare, déclarer.
 decoration, décor, *m.*
 delicious, délicieux.
 delight, enchanter.
 delighted, enchanté (*de*).
 delightful, charmant.
 demand, réclamer.
 departure, départ, *m.*
 depend (upon), dépendre (*de*).
 deprive, priver.
 deputy, député, *m.*
 derive, tirer.
 descend, descendre.
 description, description, *f.*
 desire, désirer.
 dessert, dessert, *m.*
 destine, destiner (*à*).
 detail, détail, *m.*; *in* —, en détail.
 devote, consacrer.
 die (*be dying*), mourir.
 difference, différence, *f.*; *that makes no* —, cela ne fait rien.
 different, différent.
 difficult, difficile.
 difficulty, difficulté, *f.*

diligence, assiduité, *f.*
 dine, dîner.
 dining-room, salle (*f.*) à manger.
 direct, direct; — *to Paris*, à destination (*f.*) de Paris.
 disadvantage, inconvénient, *m.*
 disagreeable, désagréable.
 disappear, disparaître.
 disappointment, déception, *f.*
 discover, découvrir.
 disgusting, dégoûtant.
 dispense with, se passer de.
 display, étalage, *m.*
 distinguish, distinguer.
 do, faire; — *well*, faire bien (*de*).
 doctor, médecin, *m.*
 dollar, dollar, *m.*
 door, porte, *f.*
 doubt, douter; *to* — *it*, en douter.
 doubtless, sans doute (*f.*).
 drag (along), traîner.
 draught (of air), courant (*m.*) d'air (*m.*).
 draw-bridge, pont-levis, *m.*
 dress, faire sa toilette.
 drive, conduire.
 drive, promenade, *f.*
 driver, cocher, *m.*
 dungeon, donjon, *m.*
 duration, durée, *f.*
 during, pendant.
 duty, devoir, *m.*; *to be on* —, être de service (*m.*).
 dwelling, demeure, *f.*

E

each, chaque; — *one*, chacun(e); — *other*, l'un l'autre; *to* — *other*, l'un à l'autre.
 early, *adv.*, de bonne heure; *very* —, de très bonne heure; *to be an* — *riser*, être matinal; — (*painter of a school*), primitif, *m.*
 easily, facilement.

easy, facile.
 eat, manger.
 eater; great —, gourmand, *m.*
 edge, bord, *m.*
 edifice, édifice, *m.*
 educate, élever.
 educated, instruit.
 education, instruction, *f.*
 effect, effet, *m.*
 effort, effort, *m.*
 egg, œuf, *m.*; *boiled* —, œuf à la coque.
 eight, huit.
 either, ou; (*after neg.*) non plus; — ... *or*, ou ... ou, soit ... soit; — *one*, l'un ou l'autre.
 electric, électrique.
 elevator, ascenseur, *m.*
 eleven, onze.
 embarrassment, embarras, *m.*
 employee, employé, *m.*
 empty, vide; *to be* — (of water), être à sec.
 end, finir; *to* — *by* (*doing something*), finir par, *with Inf.*
 end, bout, *m.*; fin, *f.*
 English, anglais; *the* — *language*, la langue anglaise *or* l'anglais.
 ennui, ennui, *m.*
 enormous, énorme.
 enough, assez.
 ensemble, ensemble, *m.*
 enter, entrer (dans), s'engager (dans); *to* — *through here*, entrer par ici.
 enthusiastic, enthousiaste.
 entirely, tout à fait.
 entrance, entrée, *f.*; — *gate*, porte (*f.*) d'entrée.
 entrust, confier.
 environs, environs, *m. pl.*
 epicurean, gourmet, *m.*
 epoch, époque, *f.*
 escape; *to have a narrow* —, l'échapper belle.
 especially, surtout.
 Esperanto, Esperanto, *m.*

espy, apercevoir.
 establish, établir.
 esplanade, esplanade, *f.*
 Europe, Europe, *f.*
 European, européen.
 even, même; *not* —, pas même.
 evening, soir, *m.*, soirée, *f.*; *last* —, hier soir; *Wednesday* —, mercredi soir; *all the* —, toute la soirée; *in the* —, le soir.
 event, événement, *m.*
 ever, jamais (*without ne*).
 every, tout; (*with pl. noun*) tous les; — *day*, tous les jours, chaque jour.
 everybody, tout le monde, *m.*
 everything, tout; (*before rel. clause*) tout ce.
 everywhere, partout; *almost* —, un peu partout.
 evident, évident.
 evolution, évolution, *f.*
 exact, exacte, précis, juste.
 exactly, exactement; — *right*, à point.
 exaggerate, exagérer.
 examination, examen, *m.*; *customs* —, visite (*f.*) de la douane.
 examine, examiner.
 example, exemple, *m.*; *for* —, par exemple.
 excel, exceller.
 excellent, excellent.
 except, *prep.*, excepté, à part.
 exception, exception, *f.*; *with the* — *of*, à l'exception de; *with few* — *s*, à peu d'exceptions près.
 excuse, excuse, *f.*; — *me*, pardon!
 exhaust, épuiser.
 exist, exister.
 existence, existence, *f.*
 expect, attendre; *what do you* —, que voulez-vous?
 expedition, promenade, *f.*
 expense, dépense, *f.*

expensive, cher.
 experience, expérience, *f.*
 explain, expliquer; *that must be*
 — *ed.*, cela doit s'expliquer.
 explore, explorer.
 express, express, *m. and adj.*
 extract, extrait, *m.*
 extraordinary, extraordinaire.
 extremely, extrêmement.

F

façade, façade, *f.*
 fact, fait, *m.*
 fail, manquer; *without* —, sans
 faute (*f.*); *I shall not* — *to do*
 so, je n'y manquerai pas.
 fair-haired, blond.
 faithful, fidèle.
 fall, tomber, retomber.
 family, famille, *f.*
 far, loin.
 farther (on), plus loin.
 fashion, façon, *f.*
 fast, vite.
 father, père, *m.*
 fault, faute, *f.*
 favor, favoriser.
 favorable, favorable.
 fear, craindre.
 fear, peur, *f.*; *have no* —, n'ayez
 pas peur.
 feeling, sentiment, *m.*
 fellow, garçon, *m.*
 few, peu (de); *some* —, quelques;
 a —, quelques; *with* — *exceptions*,
 à peu d'exceptions près.
 fifteen, quinze.
 fifth, cinquième.
 fifty, cinquante.
 filet, filet, *m.*
 finally, enfin.
 find, trouver; — *again*, retrouver.
 fine, beau; *to be the finest thing*,
 être ce qu'il y a de plus beau.
 finish, finir (de).

first, *adv.*, d'abord; *adj.*, premier;
 in the — *place*, d'abord; —
 class, de premier ordre.
 fish, pêcher.
 fish, poisson, *m.*
 five, cinq.
 fix, fixer.
 fixed, fixe; — *price*, prix (*m.*) fixe.
 flexibility, souplesse, *f.*
 floor, étage, *m.*
 flower, fleur, *f.*; — *market*,
 marché (*m.*) aux fleurs.
 fluency, facilité, *f.*
 flying-buttress, arc(s) bou-
 tant(s), *m.*
 follow, suivre.
 fond; to be (very) — of, aimer
 (beaucoup).
 foot, pied, *m.*
 for, *prep.*, pour; — *example*, par
 exemple (*m.*); — *a long time*,
 — *two years*, depuis longtemps,
 depuis deux ans (*m.*) *with Pres.*
 or *Imperf. of the verb.*
 for, *conj.*, car.
 force, forcer (de).
 foreign, étranger.
 foreigner, étranger, *m.*
 forget, oublier.
 formerly, autrefois.
 fortnight, quinzaine (*f.*) de
 jours (*m.*).
 forty, quarante.
 foundation, fondement, *m.*
 four, quatre.
 fourteenth, quatorzième; *Louis*
 —, Louis Quatorze (*written*
 Louis XIV).
 franc, franc, *m.*
 France, France, *f.*
 frank, franc.
 free, libre; — *of charge*, gratis,
 pour rien.
 freeze, geler.
 French, français; *the* — *lan-*
 guage, la langue française or
 le français.

Frenchman, Français, *m.*
 fresh, frais.
 fried, frit.
 friend, ami, *m.*, amie, *f.*
 friendly, d'ami, amical.
 frightful, effroyable.
 frivolous, frivole.
 from, de.
 front, devant, *m.*; *in* — *of*, de-
 vant, *prep.*
 fruit, fruits, *m. pl.*
 full, complet.
 furnace, calorifère, *m.*
 furnish, meubler, garnir.
 furniture, meubles, *m. pl.*
 future, avenir, *m.*

G

gaiety, gaité, *f.*
 gain, gagner.
 gallant, galant.
 gallery, galerie, *f.*; *carriage*
with a —, voiture (*f.*) à gale-
 rie; *picture* —, galerie de
 peintures (*f. pl.*).
 garage, garage, *m.*
 garden, jardin, *m.*
 gas, gaz, *m.*; — *stove*, fourneau
 (*m.*) à gaz.
 gate, porte, *f.*; *entrance* —,
 porte d'entrée (*f.*).
 gather, se réunir. [ral.
 general, général; *in* —, en géné-
 gentleman, monsieur, *m. (pl.*
 messieurs).
 German, allemand.
 Germany, Allemagne, *f.*
 get, prendre, chercher; — *in*,
into, monter; — *up*, se lever;
 — *along*, se tirer d'affaire (*f.*);
 — *along without*, se passer de;
 — *down*, *out (of a carriage)*,
 descendre (de); — *out of it*,
 s'en tirer; — *profit from*, tirer
 profit (*m.*) de.

girl, fille, *f.*
 give, donner; — *a lecture*, faire
 une conférence.
 glad, content (de), heureux (de),
 bien aise (de).
 gladly, volontiers.
 glance, coup (*m.*) d'œil.
 gloomy, triste, morne.
 glove, gant.
 go, aller; *let's* —, allons; —
off, *away*, s'en aller; — *up*,
 monter; — *down*, descendre;
 — *in*, entrer (dans); —
along, longer; — *around*,
 faire le tour (de); — *on foot*,
 aller à pied (*m.*); — *out*, sor-
 tir; — *into raptures*, se
 pâmer.
 goal, but, *m.*
 God, Dieu, *m.*
 good, bon; *exclam.*, à la
 bonne heure; — *morning*, bon
 jour; *to do* —, faire du bien;
to have a — *time*, s'amuser
 bien.
 goodbye, au revoir.
 gothic, gothique.
 government, gouvernement,
m.
 grace, grâce, *f.*
 graduate, diplômé, *m.*
 grand, grand.
 grandeur, grandeur, *f.*
 grandfather, grand-père, *m.*
 grandiose, grandiose.
 grateful, reconnaissant; *to be* —,
 savoir bon gré, *with Dat. of*
person and Gen. of thing.
 grave, grave.
 great, grand; *a* — *deal*, *a* —
many, beaucoup (de).
 greet, saluer.
 group, grouper.
 guarantee, garantir.
 guard, garde, *m.*; — *room*, salle
 (*f.*) des gardes.
 guide, guide, *m.*

H

habit, habitude, *f.*
 half (-hour), demi-heure, *f.*
 hall, salle, *f.*
 hand, main, *f.*; *master* —, main de maître; *on the other* —, d'autre part (*f.*).
 happen, arriver, se faire, se passer; *what is going to* —, que va-t-il se passer.
 happy, heureux, content.
 hat, chapeau, *m.*; *to keep one's* — *on*, rester couvert; *to put one's* — *on*, se couvrir.
 have (*auxil.*), avoir; (*to denote futurity*) avoir à; (*to be compelled*) devoir; (*to cause*) faire.
 he, il, (*emphatic Nom.*) lui; — *who*, celui qui.
 head, tête, *f.*; (*fig.*) chef, *m.*; (*of a table*) bout, *m.*
 health, santé, *f.*
 hear, entendre.
 heart, cœur, *m.*; *with all my* —, de tout mon cœur.
 heat, chauffer.
 hello, tiens!
 Henri, Henri, *m.*
 her, son, sa.
 here, ici; — *we are*, nous y voici; — *is*, voici; — *it is*, le, la voici.
 high, haut; — *Mass*, grand'messe, *f.*; — *Altar*, maître autel, *m.*; — *er instruction*, enseignement (*m.*) supérieur.
 hill, montée, *f.*
 him (*conj.*), le; (*disj.*) lui.
 himself, se.
 hire, louer.
 his (*poss. adj.*), son, sa; (*pron.*) le sien, la sienne.
 historic, historique.
 historical, historique.
 history, histoire, *f.*

hole, trou, *m.*; *to make a* —, pratiquer un trou.
 home; at —, chez soi, moi, nous, vous, *etc.*
 honor, honneur, *m.*
 hope, espérer; *to* — *not*, espérer que non.
 hors d'œuvre, 'hors d'œuvre, *m. sing. and pl.*
 horse, cheval, *m.*
 hospital, hôpital, *m.*
 hot, chaud.
 hotel, hôtel, *m.*
 hour, heure, *f.*; *by the* —, à l'heure; *half* —, demi-heure, *f.*
 house, maison, *f.*; *to, at, in your* —, chez vous; *to, at, in my* —, chez moi; *to, at, in whose* —, chez qui.
 how, *exclam.*, que, comme; *interrog.*, comment; — *long*, combien de temps (*m.*); — *many*, — *much*, combien (*de*).
 however, pourtant, cependant; — *it may be*, quoi qu'il en soit.
 hundred, cent (*written cents in the pl. as noun, or immediately before a noun*).
 hunger, faim, *f.*
 hungry; *to be* —, avoir faim (*f.*).
 hunt, chasser.
 hurried, pressé.
 hurry, se dépêcher.
 husband, mari, *m.*

I

I, je, (*emphatic Nom.*) moi.
 idea, idée, *f.*
 if, si; — *not*, sinon.
 ignorant, ignorant.
 imagine, imaginer, se représenter.
 imitate, imiter.
 immediately, à l'instant, tout de suite.

immense, immense, énorme.
 impatience, impatience, *f.*
 importance, importance, *f.*
 important, important.
 impose, imposer.
 impossible, impossible.
 impression, impression, *f.*
 impressive, impressionnant.
 improve, améliorer.
 in, dans, en, à; (*with names of cities*) à; (*with names of continents, of all European countries, and of provinces*) en, without
 include, comprendre. [*def. art.*
 incredible, incroyable.
 individual, individu, *m.*
 inexperienced, inexpérimenté.
 information, renseignements, *m. pl.*
 inhabit, habiter.
 inner, intérieur.
 innocent, innocent.
 inside, intérieur, *m.*
 insist, persister (à).
 inspect, visiter, examiner.
 install, installer.
 instance; for —, par exemple (*m.*).
 instead of, au lieu de.
 instruction, enseignement, *m.*,
 instruction, *f.*; *higher* —, enseignement supérieur.
 instrument, outil, *m.*
 intelligence, intelligence, *f.*
 intend, avoir l'intention (*f.*) (de), compter bien; (*destine*) destiner (à).
 intense, acharné.
 interest, intéresser.
 interest, intérêt, *m.*
 interesting, intéressant.
 interior, intérieur, *m.*
 intermission, entr'acte, *m.*
 intimate, intime.
 international, international.
 into, dans.
 intrepid, intrépide.

invite, inviter (à).
 iron, fer, *m.*
 it, *Nom.*, ce, il, elle; *Acc.*, le, la;
of, for, about —, en; *at, to* —, y; (*with expressions of time always*) il.
 Italian, italien.
 Italy, Italie, *f.*
 its, son, sa.
 itself, se.

J

janitor, concierge, *m.*; —'s wife, concierge, *f.*
 jewel, bijou, *m.*
 John, Jean, *m.*
 join, joindre, retrouver.
 joy, joie, *f.*
 just, juste; — *now*, en ce moment; *to have* — (*done something*), venir de, *with Inf.*, e.g. *I have* — *arrived*, je viens d'arriver; *he had* — *done it*, il venait de le faire.

K

keep, garder; *well kept up*, bien tenu.
 kernel, noyau, *m.*
 kill, tuer.
 kind, espèce, *f.*, sorte, *f.*, genre, *m.*
 kind, aimable, bon.
 kindness, amabilité, *f.*, bonté, *f.*
 king, roi, *m.*
 know, savoir; (*to be acquainted with*) connaître.

L

lack, manquer (de).

lady, dame, *f.*; (*in direct discourse*) madame, *f.* (*pl.* mes-dames).
lake, lac, *m.*
language, langue, *f.*
large, grand.
last, dernier, passé; — *evening*, hier soir (*m.*).
late, tard.
Latin, latin; — *Quarter*, Quartier (*m.*) Latin.
latter (the), celui-ci, celle-ci, (*pl.*) ceux-ci, celles-ci.
laugh, rire.
law, loi, *f.*
leader (*of orchestra*), premier violon, *m.*
learn, apprendre (*à*).
least; at —, au moins.
leather, cuir, *m.*
leave (*to let, to allow*), laisser; (*to go away from*) quitter, sortir (*de*), partir (*de*); *to — to be desired*, laisser à désirer.
leave of absence, congé, *m.*
lecture, conférence, *f.*; *to give a —*, faire une conférence.
less, moins (*de*).
let, permettre (*de*).
letter, lettre, *f.*; — *of credit*, lettre de crédit.
library, bibliothèque, *f.*
life, vie, *f.*; *country —*, vie de campagne.
lifetime, vivant; *in her —*, de son vivant.
light, éclairer; (*gas*) allumer.
light, léger; — *opera*, opéra (*m.*) comique.
like, aimer (*à*), vouloir bien.
like, *prep.*, comme; — *this, — that*, comme ça, ainsi.
line up, faire queue (*f.*).
listen (*to*), écouter.
little, *adj.*, petit; *adv.*, peu; — *by —*, peu à peu; *a —*, un peu (*de*).

live (*to dwell*), demeurer, *with en before names of provinces and most countries*, à *before names of cities and les États-Unis*; habiter, *with direct object*; (*to exist*) vivre.
living, vivant.
long, *adj.*, long; *adv.*, longtemps; *how —*, combien de temps (*m.*); *a — time*, longtemps (*adv.*); *for a — time*, depuis longtemps, *with Pres. or Imp. perf. of verb.*
look (*at*), regarder; — *for*, chercher; — *out on*, donner sur; — *out of*, regarder par.
lord, seigneur, *m.*
lose, perdre.
Louis, Louis, *m.*; — *the Fourteenth*, Louis XIV (*Quatorze*).
Louvre, Louvre, *m.*
love, amour, *m.*; *to fall in —*, tomber amoureux.
lower, baisser, abaisser.
luck, chance, *f.*; *to have good —*, avoir de la chance (*de*).
lugubrious, lugubre.
lunch, déjeuner, *m.*; *to have —*, déjeuner.
Luxembourg, Luxembourg, *m.*; *the — Garden*, le Jardin du Luxembourg.
luxurious, de luxe (*m.*).

M

Madame, Madame, *f.*
Mademoiselle, Mademoiselle, *f.*
magnificent, magnifique.
maid, bonne, *f.*
mail, courrier, *m.*
maintenance, maintien, *m.*
majestic, majestueux.
majority, plupart, *f.*; (*political*) majorité, *f.*
make, faire, pratiquer.

man, homme, *m.*; *young men*, jeunes gens, *m. pl.*

many, beaucoup (de); *a great — people*, beaucoup de monde (*m.*); *so —*, tant (de); *too —*, trop (de).

market, marché, *m.*; *flower —*, marché aux fleurs (*f.*).

Marseilles, Marseille.

Mass, messe, *f.*; *High —*, grand'-messe, *f.*

massacre, massacre, *m.*

master-hand, main (*f.*) de maître.

masterly, magistral.

masterpiece, chef(s) d'œuvre, *m.*

me, *conj.*; *me*; *disj.*, moi.

meal, repas, *m.*

meantime; *in the —*, en attendant.

measure, mesure, *f.*

meditate, méditer.

meerschaum, écume (*f.*) de mer; *of —*, en écume de mer.

meet, rencontrer, trouver; *to come to — me*, venir à ma rencontre.

member, membre, *m.*

memoir, mémoire, *m.*

middle, milieu, *m.*

Middle Age, moyen âge, *m.*

military, militaire.

militia, milice, *f.*; *—man*, milicien, *m.*

milk, lait, *m.*; *—shop*, laiterie, *f.*

million, million, *m.*

mind; *never —*, n'importe.

mine, le mien, la mienne.

minister, ministre, *m.*

ministry, ministère, *m.*

minus, moins.

minute, minute, *f.*

miss, manquer.

mistake, se tromper; *to make a —*, se tromper; *if I am not mistaken*, si je ne me trompe.

moat, fossé, *m.*

moderate, modéré, modique; *of a — price*, dans les prix doux.

modern, moderne.

modification, modification, *f.*

Molière, Molière, *m.*

moment, moment, *m.*; *at that —*, en ce moment-là.

Monday, lundi, *m.*

money, argent, *m.*; *to save —*, faire des économies (*f.*).

monotonous, monotone.

Monsieur, Monsieur, *m.* (*written M. before name*).

month, mois, *m.*; *in the — of*, au mois de; *by the —*, au mois.

monument, monument, *m.*

more, plus; *all the —*, d'autant plus, *with que introducing the following clause*.

moreover, d'ailleurs, au reste.

morgue, morgue, *f.*

morning, matin, *m.*, matinée, *f.*; *good —*, bon jour; *in the —*, le matin.

most, le plus; *the — part*, plupart, *f.*

mother, mère, *f.*; *your —*, Madame votre mère.

motorman, conducteur, *m.*

mountain, montagne, *f.*

mouth, bouche, *f.*

Mr., Monsieur, *m.* (*written M. before name*).

much, beaucoup, bien, grand'-chose; *as —*, autant; *as — ... as*, autant ... que; *so —*, tant (de); *how —*, combien (de); *too —*, trop (de).

multitude, multitude, *f.*

munch, croquer.

municipal, municipal.

museum, musée, *m.*

mushroom, champignon, *m.*

music, musique, *f.*

musician, musicien, *m.*

must, falloir, devoir.

my, mon, ma.

myself, *conj.*, me; *disj.*, moi-même.
mysterious, mystérieux.

N

name, nom, *m.*; *by* —, de nom.
nap, somme, *m.*; *to take a* —, faire un somme.
Napoleon, Napoléon, *m.*
narrow, étroit.
nation, nation, *f.*
national, national.
natural, naturel.
naturally, naturellement.
nature, nature, *f.*
nave, nef, *f.*
navy, marine, *f.*
near, *adv.*, près; *prep.*, près de; *to come* — (*doing something*), faillir, *with Inf.*; *very* — it, peu s'en faut.
necessarily, forcément.
necessary, nécessaire; *it is* —, il faut.
need, falloir, devoir, avoir besoin (de).
need, besoin, *m.*; *to have* —, avoir besoin (de).
neglect, négliger.
neighbor, voisin, *m.*
neighboring, voisin.
neither, ni; — . . . nor, ni . . . ni, *construed with ne if accompanied by verb*.
never, ne . . . jamais; — *mind*, n'importe.
nevertheless, néanmoins.
new, nouveau.
news, nouvelles, *f. pl.*; *piece of* —, nouvelle, *f.*
newspaper, journal, *m.*
next, *adj.*, prochain; *adv.*, ensuite, après.
nice, gentil.
niece, nièce, *f.*

nine, neuf.
nineteenth, dix-neuvième.
no, non; (*with noun*) ne . . . pas de; *there is* — danger, il n'y a pas de danger; — tobacco, pas de tabac.
nobility, noblesse, *f.*
noise, bruit, *m.*
noon, midi, *m.*
nor, ni; — *I either*, ni moi non plus.
not, ne . . . pas; (*without verb*) non, pas; — . . . more, ne . . . plus; — *at all*, pas du tout; — *even*, pas même; — *altogether*, pas tout à fait; *if* —, sinon; *have you* —, *will you* —, *is it* —, *etc.*, n'est-ce pas, *only in disj. construction*.
note, note, *f.*
nothing (*as object*), ne . . . rien; (*as subject*) rien . . . ne; (*without verb*) rien; (*with adj.*) rien de.
notice, remarquer, s'aviser (de).
Notre-Dame, Notre-Dame, *f.*
novel, roman, *m.*
now, maintenant, à présent; *just* —, en ce moment.
nowadays, de nos jours (*m.*).
nowhere, nulle part, *with ne and verb*.
number, numéro, *m.*, nombre, *m.*
numerous, nombreux.

O

object, objet, *m.*
obtain, obtenir, prendre.
occupy, occuper (de).
o'clock, heure, *f.*; *five* —, cinq heures.
October, octobre, *m.*
of, *prep.*, de, en; — *it*, — *them*, *etc.*, en *in conj. position*.
offer, offrir.

office, bureau, *m.*
 official, officiel.
 officiate, officier.
 often, souvent.
 oh, oh, ah.
 old, vieux, ancien.
 older, aîné.
 on, sur, à; *and so* —, et ainsi de suite.
 once, une fois; *at* — (*both*), à la fois.
 one, *indef. pron.*, on.
 one, *numeral*, un, une; — (*of several*), l'un; *either* —, l'un ou l'autre.
 one's, son, sa.
 oneself, se.
 only, ne . . . que, seulement; *not* —, non seulement; *to have* — *to*, n'avoir qu'à.
 open, ouvrir.
 open, ouvert; *in the* — *air*, en plein air (*m.*).
 opening, ouverture, *f.*
 opera, opéra, *m.*; *light* —, opéra comique; — *glass*, jumelle, *f.*
 opinion, avis, *m.*, opinion, *f.*; *to be of the* — *that*, être d'avis que.
 oppose, opposer.
 opposite, *adv.*, en face (de).
 or, ou; *either* . . . —, ou . . . ou, soit . . . soit.
 orchestra, orchestre, *m.*; — *stall*, fauteuil (*m.*) d'orchestre.
 order, commander; *in* — *to*, pour *with Inf.*; *in* — *that*, de façon (*f.*) que *with Subj.*, pour que
 order, ordre, *m.* [*with Subj.*
 ordinarily, ordinairement.
 organ, orgue, *m.*
 organization, organisation, *f.*
 Orient, Orient, *m.*
 other, autre; (*pl.*) les autres, d'autres; *some* . . . — *s*, les uns . . . les autres.
 otherwise, autrement.

ought, falloir, devoir.
 our, notre.
 ourselves, nous.
 outweigh, l'emporter sur.
 over, sur; — *there*, — *yonder*, là-bas.
 overcoat, pardessus, *m.*
 overthrow, renverser.
 own, propre.

P

pair, paire, *f.*
 Palais, Palais, *m.*
 palpitating, palpitant.
 pardon, pardonner, *with Acc. of person if alone, otherwise Dat. of person and Acc. of thing.*
 parasol, ombrelle, *f.*
 pardon, pardon, *m.*; —, *I beg* —, pardon.
 Paris, Paris.
 Parisian, Parisien.
 park, parc, *m.*
 part, partie, *f.*, part, *f.*; *for my* —, pour ma part; *on your* —, de votre part; *on their* —, de leur part; *on the* — *of*, de la part de; *the most* —, la plupart.
 particular, particulier; (*hard to please*) difficile.
 party, bande, *f.*
 pass, passer (*à*).
 pay (for), payer, *with Acc. of the thing paid for and of the amount paid, and Dat. of the person paid; if person only, use Acc. of direct object.*
 pedestrian, piéton, *m.*
 people, monde, *m.*, gens, *m. pl.*; (*as indef. subject*) on; (*individuals*) individus, *m. pl.*; *a great many* —, beaucoup de monde.
 per cent, pour cent.
 perfect, perfectionner.

- perfect, parfait.
 perfectly, parfaitement, tout à fait.
 perhaps, peut-être.
 period, époque, *f.*
 permit, permettre (de).
 person, personne, *f.*
 personal, personnel.
 persuade, persuade, convaincre.
 Phèdre, Phèdre, *f.*
 philosophy, philosophie, *f.*
 physician, médecin, *m.*
 picture (to oneself), se figurer, se représenter.
 picture, tableau, *m.*; — *gallery*, galerie (*f.*) de peintures (*f.*).
 piece, morceau; — *of news*, nouvelle, *f.*; — *of advice*, conseil, *m.*
 pillar, pilier, *m.*
 pipe, pipe, *f.*; *briar* —, pipe en bruyère (*f.*); *to smoke a* —, fumer la pipe.
 pity; to be a — that, être dommage (*m.*) que, *followed by Subj.*
 place, mettre.
 place, lieu, *m.*, endroit, *m.*; *to take* —, avoir lieu, se dérouler, se passer; *in the first* —, d'abord.
 Place, Place, *f.*
 plan, plan, *m.*
 play, jouer; *to* — *at cards*, jouer aux cartes (*f.*).
 play, pièce, *f.*
 please, plaire (*with Dat.*); *if you* —, s'il vous plaît.
 pleasure, plaisir, *m.*
 plot, intrigue, *f.*
 point, point, *m.*; — *of view*, point de vue; *to be on the* — *of*, être sur le point de.
 point out, indiquer.
 policy, politique, *f.*
 politeness, politesse, *f.*
 Pont, Pont, *m.*
 poor, pauvre.
 popular, populaire. *
 portal, portail, *m.*
 porter, facteur, *m.*
 portfolio, portefeuille, *m.*
 position; to be in a — to, être à même de.
 possess, posséder.
 possible, possible; *as soon as* —, aussitôt que possible.
 postpone, remettre.
 potato, pomme(s) de terre, *f.*
 practical, pratique.
 precaution, précaution, *f.*
 prefer, préférer, aimer mieux, *with direct Inf.*
 prepare, préparer.
 presence, assistance, *f.*
 present, présenter.
 present, présent; *at* —, à présent, actuellement; *to be all* —, être au complet.
 present, cadeau, *m.*
 presentable, présentable.
 presently, tout à l'heure (*f.*), bientôt.
 preserve, conserver.
 preside, présider.
 president, président, *m.*
 pretention, prétention, *f.*
 pretty, joli.
 price, prix, *m.*; *at a fixed* —, à prix fixe; *given* —, prix convenu.
 priest, prêtre, *m.*
 principal, principal.
 private, particulier.
 privileged, privilégié.
 prize, prix, *m.*; *first* — *men*, des premiers prix.
 probably, probablement.
 professional, de métier (*m.*).
 professor, professeur, *m.*
 profit, profiter (de), tirer profit (*m.*) (de).
 profit, profit, *m.*; *to get* — *from*, profiter (de).

programme, programme, *m.*
 progress, progrès, *m. pl.*
 promise, promettre.
 properly, comme il faut.
 proportion, proportion, *f.*
 propose, proposer.
 prose, prose, *f.*
 prostrate, prosterner.
 proverb, proverbe, *m.*
 protest, protester.
 provided that, pourvu que (*followed by Subj.*).
 province, province, *f.*
 provincial, de province (*f.*).
 prudent, prudent.
 Prussia, Prusse, *f.*
 public, public, *m.*
 public, public (*f. publique*).
 purchase, achat, *m.*; (*errand*)
 emplette, *f.*
 pure, pur.
 purse, bourse, *f.*
 put (on), mettre.

Q

quay, quai, *m.*
 quality, qualité, *f.*
 quarter, (*of a city*) quartier, *m.*,
 quart, *m.*; *a short — of an*
 hour, un petit quart d'heure.
 question, question, *f.*
 quickly, vite, rapidement.
 quite, assez; (*entirely*) tout à
 fait; — *well*, assez bien.

R

rack, filet, *m.*
 rapture; to go into —s, se
 pâmer.
 rare, rare; (*of meat*) saignant.
 rarely, rarement.
 rather, assez, plutôt.
 ratify, ratifier.

read, lire.
 ready, prêt.
 realism, réalisme, *m.*
 really, bien, vraiment.
 reassure, rassurer.
 receive, recevoir.
 recently, récemment.
 reckon, compter; *to — sepa-*
 rately, compter à part.
 recollection, souvenir, *m.*
 reenforce, renforcer.
 reform, réforme, *f.*
 refreshments, rafraîchisse-
 ments, *m. pl.*, consumma-
 tion, *f.*
 regard, égard, *m.*; *with — to*, à
 l'égard de; *in — to*, à propos de.
 region, région, *f.*
 register, enregistrer.
 regret, regretter (de); — *greatly*,
 regretter bien (de).
 reign, règne, *m.*
 relation, relation, *f.*
 relative, parent, *m.*
 relatively, relativement.
 relic (of a saint), relique, *f.*
 remain, rester.
 remark, remarquer.
 remarkable, remarquable.
 remember, se rappeler, se souve-
 nir (de); *I — it*, je me le rap-
 pelle, je m'en souviens.
 remote, reculé.
 render, rendre.
 rent, louer.
 rent, loyer, *m.*
 repairs, réparations, *f. pl.*
 repertory, répertoire, *m.*
 represent, représenter.
 repression, répression, *f.*
 republic, république, *f.*
 reserve, retenir, réserver.
 residence, hôtel, *m.*
 resign, démissionner.
 resignation, démission, *f.*
 respect, respecter.
 respectable, convenable.

responsibility, responsabilité, *f.*
 rest, repos, *m.*; (*remainder*)
 reste, *m.*
 restaurant, restaurant, *m.*
 result, effet, *m.*, résultat, *m.*
 retrace; to — my steps, revenir
 sur mes pas (*m.*).
 return, rentrer.
 return, retour, *m.*; — *ticket*, bil-
 let (*m.*), d'aller et retour.
 review, revue, *f.*
 revolution, révolution, *f.*
 revue, revue, *f.*
 rich, riche.
 riches, richesses, *f. pl.*
 ridiculous, ridicule.
 right, droit, *m.*; — *of way*, haut
 (*m.*) du pavé; *on the —*, *to the*
 —, à droite; *to be —*, avoir
 raison, *f.* (de); *all —*, très
 bien, à la bonne heure! *exactly*
 —, à point; — *away*, tout de
 suite (*f.*), à l'instant (*m.*).
 riser; to be an early —, être
 matinal.
 Rivoli, Rivoli.
 road, route, *f.*
 rôle, rôle, *m.*
 roll, petit pain, *m.*
 Roman, romain.
 room, pièce, *f.*, (*bedroom*) cham-
 bre, *f.*
 Roquefort (kind of cheese),
 Roquefort, *m.*
 rose, rose, *f.*
 row, ramer.
 row, rang, *m.*
 rue, rue, *f.*
 ruin, ruiner.
 run, courir.
 run (of train), trajet, *m.*

S

sacred, sacré, *follows its noun.*
 sacredness, sainteté, *f.*

sad, triste.
 safe, sauf; — *and sound*, sain et
 sauf.
 safeguard, sauvegarder.
 saint, saint, *m.*
 salad, salade, *f.*
 salon, salon, *m.*
 same, même; *to be all the —*,
 être égal; *at the — time*, en
 même temps (*m.*).
 sanitary, sain.
 sash, glace, *f.*
 satisfy, satisfaire (de).
 Saturday, samedi, *m.*
 sauce, sauce, *f.*
 save; to — money, faire des
 économies (*f. pl.*).
 savings, économies, *f. pl.*
 say, dire; *I should — so*, je crois
 bien; *that is to —*, c'est-à-dire;
it goes without —ing, il va sans
 dire.
 scarcely, ne . . . guère.
 scene, scène, *f.*
 school, école, *f.*
 science, science, *f.*
 score, vingtaine, *f.*
 scratch, égratignure, *f.*
 scream, pousser des cris (*m.*).
 sculpture, sculpture, *f.*; *wood*
 —, sculpture en bois (*m.*).
 seaport, port (*m.*) de mer (*f.*).
 search (for), chercher.
 seashore, bord (*m.*) de la mer.
 season, saison, *f.*; *the dead —*,
 la morte saison; *in the —*,
 dans la saison.
 seat, asseoir.
 seat, place, *f.*
 second, deuxième, second.
 see, voir; — *again*, revoir; —
here, tenez! *let us —*, voyons.
 seem, sembler.
 Seine, Seine, *f.*
 sell, vendre.
 senator, sénateur, *m.*
 send, envoyer.

sensible, sensible.
 separately, à part.
 separation, séparation, *f.*
 September, septembre, *m.*
 serious, sérieux, grave; —
 minded, sérieux.
 seriously, sérieusement.
 servant, domestique, *m.*; — *girl*,
 bonne, *f.*
 serve, servir (*à, with verb*); to —
 as, servir de, *with noun*.
 service, service, *m.*
 set out, partir.
 settle, résoudre.
 seven, sept.
 seventeenth, dix-septième.
 several, plusieurs.
 sewer, égout, *m.*
 shop, courir les magasins (*m.*),
 faire des emplettes (*f.*).
 shopper, faiseur (*m.*) d'em-
 plettes (*f.*).
 short, court; *in* —, bref, enfin;
in a — time, sous peu.
 show, montrer, faire voir.
 side, côté, *m.*; *on the other* —, de
 l'autre côté; *on both* —s, de
 part et d'autre; *on all* —s,
 de tous côtés, partout.
 sight, vue, *f.*; (*show, place*)
 spectacle, *m.*; *to catch — of*,
 apercevoir.
 similar, semblable.
 simple, simple; *the simplest thing*
to do is to, le plus simple, c'est
 de.
 since, *adv.*, depuis; — *then*, de-
 puis lors; *conj. (of time)*, depuis
 que; (*inasmuch as*) puisque.
 sincere, sincère.
 sing, chanter.
 single; *in a — day*, dans une
 même journée.
 sir, monsieur, *m.*
 sister, sœur; *your* —, madame
 (*or mademoiselle*) votre sœur.
 sit (down), s'asseoir, se mettre.

site, site, *m.*
 situation, place, *f.*
 six, six.
 sixty, soixante.
 sixty-five, soixante-cinq.
 skilful, habile.
 sleep, dormir; *to go to — again*,
 se rendormir.
 slice, tranche, *f.*
 small, petit.
 smell, sentir.
 smoke, fumer.
 smoker, fumeur, *m.*
 so, si, tellement; (*thus, conse-*
 quently) ainsi, aussi, par con-
 séquent; — . . . *as*, aussi . . .
 que; — *much*, — *many (before*
 noun), tant (de), (*before past*
 part.) tellement; *I suppose* —,
 je le suppose; *I should say*
 —, je crois bien; — *that (re-*
 sult), de sorte que, *with Ind.*;
 — *that (purpose)*, de façon
 que, *with Subj.*; — *to speak*,
 pour ainsi dire; *and — on*, et
 ainsi de suite.
 society, société, *f.*
 soldier, soldat, *m.*
 sole, sole, *f.*
 solid, solide.
 solo, solo, *m.*
 some (*partitive*), de, *with def.*
 art.; *adj.*, quelque; *pron.*, quel-
 qu'un (*pl. quelques-uns*); —
 few, quelque (*adj.*); *there are*
 — *of them*, il y en a; — . . .
 others, les uns . . . les autres.
 some one, quelqu'un.
 something, quelquechose, *with*
 de before an adj.
 sometimes, quelquefois, parfois.
 somewhat, un peu.
 son, fils, *m.*
 soon, bientôt, tôt; — *er*, plus tôt;
as — as, dès que; *so* —, si
 tôt; *as — as possible*, aussitôt
 que possible.

Sorbonne, Sorbonne, *f.*
 sou, sou, *m.* (= *one cent*).
 sound, sain; *safe and* —, sain et
 sauf.
 soup, potage, *m.*
 South, midi, *m.*
 souvenir, souvenir, *m.*
 Spain, Espagne, *f.*
 Spanish, espagnol.
 spare, faire grâce (*f.*) (*de*).
 speak, parler; *so to* —, pour
 ainsi dire; *to* — *French*, parler
 français; *to hear spoken of*,
 entendre parler de.
 specimen, échantillon, *m.*
 speed, vitesse, *f.*
 spend (*time*), passer (*à*); (*money*)
 dépenser.
 spot (*place*), endroit, *m.*
 spring, printemps, *m.*
 sprinkle, arroser.
 spy, guetter.
 square, place, *f.*; *cathedral* —,
 parvis, *m.*
 stained-glass window, vitrail,
m. (*pl. vitraux*).
 staircase, escalier, *m.*; *winding*
 —, escalier en limaçon.
 stand, se mettre. [n^{ent}.
 standing (*permanent*), perma-
 start, partir.
 state, état, *m.*
 station, gare, *f.*
 stay, rester.
 stay, séjour, *m.*
 steamer, paquebot, *m.*
 step, pas, *m.*
 still, *adv.*, encore, toujours.
 stop, s'arrêter, arrêter
 store, magasin, *m.*
 stranger, étranger, *m.*
 street, rue, *f.*
 strike, frapper; (*clock*) sonner.
 striking, frappant.
 strong, fort.
 stronghold, place forte, *f.*
 student, étudiant, —*e*, *m.* and *f.*

studio, atelier, *m.*
 study, étudier.
 study, étude, *f.*; *advanced*
studies, études supérieures.
 stupid, bête.
 style, style, *m.*; *to be the* —, être
 à la mode.
 stylish, chic.
 subject, sujet, *m.*
 succeed, réussir.
 success, succès, *m.*
 such, tel, pareil; — *as*, tel que;
in — *places*, dans des endroits
 (*m.*) pareils. [(*m.*).
 sudden; all of a —, tout à coup
 suffer, souffrir.
 suffice, suffire.
 suit, aller, convenir (*both con-*
strued with Dat.).
 sum, somme, *f.*
 summer, été, *m.*
 summon, appeler.
 Sunday, dimanche, *m.*; *on* —, le
 dimanche.
 superior, supérieur.
 supplement, supplément, *m.*
 suppose, supposer; — *we go*, si
 nous allions; *I* — *so*, je le
 suppose.
 sure, sûr; *to be* —, bien sûr!
 surround, entourer (*de*).
 Switzerland, Suisse, *f.*
 system, système, *m.*

T

table, table, *f.*
 table d'hôte, table (*f.*) d'hôte.
 take, prendre; (*escort*) mener;
 — *away*, enlever; — *out*,
 sortir; — *a walk*, faire une
 promenade; — *a trip*, — *a*
turn, faire un tour; — *place*,
 avoir lieu (*m.*), se dérouler, se
 passer; — *charge of*, se charger
 de; — *a nap*, faire un somme.

talk, parler.

Tartar, tartare.

task, tâche, *f.*; *to devote oneself to the —*, se donner pour tâche (de).

taste, goût, *m.*; *to be to the — of*, convenir à.

teach, apprendre (à).

technical, technique.

telegraph, télégraphier.

telephone, téléphoner.

tell (*inform*), dire; (*relate*) raconter.

temperature, température, *f.*

ten, dix.

tenant, locataire, *m.*

terrace, terrasse, *f.*

testament, testament, *m.*

text, texte, *m.*

than, que; (*before expression of quantity*) de.

thank, remercier (de); — *you*, thanks, merci, je vous remercie.

that, *adj.*, ce (*f.* cette, *pl.* ces).

that, *rel. pron.*, que.

that (one), *pron.*, cela, celui (*f.* celle); *those*, ceux, ceux-là, celles-là; (*that which*) ce que; — *is it*, c'est cela; — *is to say*, c'est-à-dire.

that, *conj.*, que.

the, le (*f.* la, *pl.* les).

theatre, théâtre, *m.*

their, leur.

them, *conj.*, les; *disj.*, eux.

themselves, *conj.*, se; *disj.*, eux-mêmes.

then (*temporal*), alors; (*next, in addition*) puis, ensuite; *since —*, depuis lors.

there, *disj. adv.*, là, là-bas; *conj. adv.*, y; — *is*, — *are* (*stating existence*), il y a; — *is*, — *are* (*pointing out*), voilà; — *were*, il y avait; — *are some of them*, il y en a; *over —*, là-bas.

thesis, thèse, *f.*

they, ils (*f.* elles); (*indef.*) on.

thing, chose, *f.*; (*belongings*) affaires, *f. pl.*; *to be the finest —*, être ce qu'il y a de plus beau.

think, croire, penser; *to — that* (*exclam.*), et dire que.

third, troisième.

thirteen, treize.

this, *adj.*, ce (*f.* cette, *pl.* ces).

this, *pron.*, ce, ceci, cela, ça; — *one*, celui-ci (*f.* celle-ci); *these*, ceux-ci (*f.* celles-ci); — *is* (*pointing out*), voici.

three, trois.

through, par; — *here*, par ici.

thus, ainsi; (*in this way*) de cette façon.

ticket, billet, *m.*; — *window*, guichet, *m.*; *second class —*, seconde, *f.*

till, jusqu'à; (*in taking leave*) — *tomorrow*, à demain; — *Saturday*, à samedi.

time, temps, *m.*, fois, *f.*; *from — to —*, de temps en temps; *at the — of*, lors de; *to have a good —*, s'amuser bien; *to have a very good —*, s'amuser beaucoup; *in a short —*, sous peu; *at the same —*, en même temps; *what —*, quelle heure; *on —*, à l'heure; *a long —*, longtemps (*adv.*); *for a long —*, depuis longtemps.

tiny, tout petit.

tip, pourboire, *m.*

tiresome, ennuyeux, embêtant.

tired, fatigué.

to, *prep.*, à; (*complementary with Inf.*) à, de; (*in order to*) pour, afin de, *both with Inf.*; (*with complementary Inf. depending upon trop*) pour.

tobacco, tabac, *m.*

to-day, aujourd'hui.

tolerably, assez; — *well*, tant bien que mal.
 tomato, tomate, *f.*; — *salad*, salade (*f.*) aux tomates.
 to-morrow, demain.
 too, trop; — *much*, — *many*, trop (de).
 top; on — (*of an omnibus*), à l'impériale (*f.*).
 torment, tourmenter.
 total, total, *m.*; (*amount*) montant, *m.*
 touchstone, pierre (*f.*) de touche.
 tour, tour, *m.*
 Touraine, Touraine, *f.*
 Touring-Club, Touring-Club, *m.*
 tourist, touriste, *m.*
 Tours, Tours.
 toward, envers.
 tower, tour, *f.*
 tragic, tragique.
 train, train, *m.*
 transformer, transformer (*en*).
 travel, voyager, faire un voyage; — *ing companion*, compagnon (*f.*) de voyage.
 traveler, voyageur, *m.*
 treasury, trésor, *m.*
 treat, traiter.
 trial, expérience, *f.*; *to make — of*, faire l'expérience de.
 trip, voyage, *m.*, tour, *m.*; *to take a —*, faire un tour; *to have a good —*, faire un bon voyage.
 trouble, chagrin, *m.*, peine, *f.*; *it is worth the —*, cela (*en*) vaut la peine; *it is not worth the —*, ce n'est pas la peine.
 trunk, malle, *f.*; — *dealer*, marchand (*m.*) de malles.
 try, tâcher (de), essayer (de).
 Tuesday, mardi, *m.*
 Tuileries, Tuileries, *f. pl.*
 turn, tour, *m.*; *to take a —*, faire un tour.

twelfth, douzième.
 twelve, douze; (*noon*) midi, *m.*; (*midnight*) minuit, *m.*
 twenty, vingt, vingtaine, *f.*; — *years ago*, il y a une vingtaine d'années (*f.*).
 twenty-five, vingt-cinq.
 two, deux.

U

umbrella, parapluie, *m.*
 under, sous.
 understand, comprendre, entendre.
 unfortunate, malheureux.
 United States, États-Unis, *m. pl.*; *in the —*, aux États-Unis.
 university, université, *f.*
 unless, à moins que, *with ne and the Subj.*
 until, jusqu'à.
 upon, sur.
 upstairs, en haut.
 us, nous; (*emphatic*) nous autres.
 use, make use, se servir (de).
 useful, utile.

V

vain, vain.
 vainly, vainement.
 valise, valise, *f.*
 valley, vallée, *f.*
 value, valeur, *f.*
 variety, variété, *f.*
 vast, vaste.
 vaulted, voûté.
 vegetable, légume, *m.*
 veritable, véritable.
 very, très, bien.
 view, vue, *f.*; *point of —*, point (*m.*) de vue; *to have in —*, avoir en vue.

violet, violette, *f.*
 visit, visiter.
 visit, visite, *f.*
 vote, voter.
 vote, vote, *m.*

W

wait (for), attendre.
 waiter, garçon, *m.*
 walk, se promener, marcher; *to take a —*, faire une promenade.
 wall, mur, *m.*
 want (*polite*), désirer; (*forcible*) vouloir; (*to need*) falloir.
 war, guerre, *f.*
 warm, chauffer; — *again*, réchauffer; *get —*, se réchauffer.
 warm, chaud; *it is —*, il fait chaud.
 wash, laver.
 waste, gaspiller.
 watch, montre, *f.*; *by your —*, à votre montre.
 water, eau, *f.*
 way, moyen, *m.*; *in the — of wine*, comme vin (*m.*); *by the —*, à propos; *this —*, par ici; *that —*, comme ça; *the right of —*, le haut du pavé; *to be the same — with*, en être de même de; *there is no — to*, il n'y a pas moyen de.
 we, nous; (*emphatic*) nous autres.
 weather, temps, *m.*
 Wednesday, mercredi, *m.*; — *evening*, mercredi soir (*m.*).
 week, semaine, *f.*, huit jours, *m. pl.*; *a — or so*, une huitaine de jours; *by the —*, à la semaine.
 welcome, bienvenu; *to be —*, être le bienvenu.

well, *adv.*, bien; *exclam.*, (eh) bien; — *then*, eh bien; — *done*, réussi; *as — as*, aussi bien que.
 western, de l'ouest (*m.*).
 what, *exclam.*, quoi; *rel. pron.* (*that which*), ce que; *interrog.*, que, *conj. case*, quoi, *disj. case*; *interrog. adj.*, quel; — *a, — an*, *exclam.*, quel.
 when, *rel.*, lorsque, quand; *interrog.*, quand.
 whence, d'où.
 where, où.
 which, qui, que, ce qui, ce que, lequel, laquelle; *of —*, dont, duquel, de laquelle.
 while, pendant que; (*with Pres. Part.*) en.
 white, blanc.
 who, *interrog.*, qui; *rel.*, qui, lequel; *whom, conj.*, que, *disj.*, qui; *of whom, rel.*, dont, de qui; *interrog.*, de qui.
 whose; *at — house*, chez qui.
 why, *interrog.*, pourquoi; *exclam.*, mais.
 wicker, osier, *m.*; — *trunk*, malle (*f.*) en osier.
 will, vouloir; — *you (request and question)*, voulez-vous.
 willing (to be), vouloir.
 willingly, volontiers.
 winding; — *staircase*, escalier (*m.*) en limaçon.
 window, fenêtre, *f.*; (*of train*) portière, *f.*; (*sash*) glace, *f.*; (*of ticket office*) guichet, *m.*; *bow —*, fenêtre en ronde.
 wine, vin, *m.*
 winter, hiver, *m.*; *in —*, en hiver.
 wish, vouloir, désirer.
 wish, vœu(x), *m.*
 with, avec, par, chez, de.
 without, *prep.*, sans; *conj.*, sans que, *followed by Subj.*

woman, femme, *f.*
 wonder, prodige, *m.*
 wonderful, étonnant, extraordinaire.
 won't you (*after a verb*), n'est-ce pas.
 wood, bois, *m.*
 word, mot, *m.*, parole, *f.*
 work, travailler.
 work, travail, *m.*; *public* —s, travaux publics.
 world, monde, *m.*
 worshipper, adorateur, *m.*
 worth (to be), valoir; *it is — the trouble*, cela (en) vaut la peine; *it is not — the trouble*, ce n'est pas la peine (de).
 write, écrire.
 wrong (to be), avoir tort (*m.*) (de).

Y

year, an, *m.*, année, *f.*; *a—*, yearly, par an.
 yes, oui.
 yesterday, hier.
 yet, encore.
 yield, céder.
 yonder, là-bas.
 you, vous, tu; (*indef.*) on; — *Americans*, vous autres Américains.
 young, jeune; — *men*, jeunes gens, *m. pl.*; — *people*, jeunes gens, jeunesse, *f.*
 your, votre, ton.
 yours, le vôtre, le tien.
 yourself, vous.
 youth, jeunesse, *f.*

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